

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION (NPC)

# A FIVE YEAR OVERVIEW

2010-2015



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# “Strengthening livelihoods and building resilience among marginalised communities.”

## VISION

The Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation’s (Non-Profit Company) (SLF’S) vision is to support the emergence of sustainable livelihoods on the African continent through empowering communities as well as individuals with knowledge and understanding, practical ideas and self-belief for their social protection and advancement. We seek to enhance opportunities for development through shaping policy, practice and through our own programmes working with local communities at the grassroots level.

## MISSION

In order to bolster economic and social capital SLF works with commonly marginalised communities in the realm of the “Emergent City” – which encompasses the rapidly changing structural, functional and cultural environment of South African urban landscapes. In this context we work across the range of thematic areas of INFORMALITY, ECOLOGY AND SOCIETY, HEALTH PARTICIPATION and CITIZEN ACTION.

## OBJECTIVES

*Working in our thematic areas, SLF’s key objectives are;*

**1** To undertake path-breaking, state of the art, pragmatic research into the **constraints and obstacles to human development** and make this knowledge accessible to a wider audience, through simplification and audio and visual communication

**2** To undertake creative public engagement with communities, **learning of their challenges and equipping them with knowledge and skills** to foster resilience and strengthen their livelihood opportunities

**3** To conceptualise and pioneer innovative development practice **to influence policy and programmes** and to apply these ideas through micro-projects to demonstrate their effectiveness and sustainability

# CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT



## Dear Reader,

From an initial research grant from the African Centre for Citizenship in 2010, we have grown from having a single staff member and an intern in 2010, operating a single research budget of R25,000, to now employing more than 15 people on a full time basis and an operational turnover of over R4 million per year. Collectively the organisation has been able to manage a range of simultaneous research, engagement and innovation activities across our four thematic areas of interest. We have produced over thirty academic publications, fifty videos, 15 newspaper and media articles and a myriad other popular materials.

SLF has successfully completed projects throughout the range of its focal areas, which have grown our knowledge and experience base in many aspects of social and economic development. With over thirty individual projects completed in this time we have made valuable contributions to policy, public discourse and development practice.

The organisation is of sound legal standing – with a strong Memorandum of Incorporation that has allowed for our structural growth and range of interests whilst preserving our organisational independence and integrity. Furthermore the organisation remains in strong financial shape with respect to favourable audit outcomes – for which we currently enjoy an unqualified audit finding with respect to our fiduciary responsibilities.

**Gill Black**

PhD (Cambridge); B.Sc (Hons) (University of Glasgow)  
Chairperson

# MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT



## Dear Reader,

This document serves in a small way to illustrate the first five years of the existence of the Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation (Non-Profit Company). Established in 2010 as a legal non-profit entity SLF has experienced considerable growth and impact, punching considerably above its weight in the South African economic and social development sector. The organisation has attracted over 15 financial donors, all of which have bolstered our independent mission to enhance economic and social capital within commonly marginalised communities in the realm of South Africa's "Emergent City". To this end we have completed a wide range of project activities from researching the township economy, conducting clinic-based health related theatre for TB medication awareness, to revegetation of urban landscapes with medicinal herbs in a novel collaboration with traditional medicine practitioners as a process of "Herbanisation".

SLF's (NPC) interests fall within four thematic areas; namely Informality, Ecology and Society, Health Participation and Citizen Action. In addition to showcasing work within these themes, this document profiles who we are as an organisation, our financial records and funders. Much of SLF's work can be found on our website, for the volume of material is simply too great to concisely add to this record, but we anticipate that this review will assist to give a flavour of our activities and organisational operations.

On a personal note it has been a privilege to work on such interesting and path breaking programmes with such a committed and dynamic team over the course of the last five years. I look forward to the team continuing the building and sharing of our specialist knowledge to a broader audience, and also implementing innovation to further enhance sustainable livelihoods for the vulnerable in our society.

We thank you for your interest in the work of the Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation (Non-Profit Company).

**Leif Petersen**

B. App. Sci (Hons); MSc (Cum laude); PhD.  
Managing Director 2010-2015



# OUR EMERGENCE

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## Origins

The Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation (NPC) was founded in 2010, when a group of likeminded academics, professionals and thinkers came together with a sense of wanting to bring about effective development change through combining strong empirical research and knowledge, genuine community engagement and innovative development practice to tackle issues of important economic and social development in South Africa. We commenced our work with a R25,000 grant from the African Centre for Citizenship and Democracy at the University of the Western Cape to conduct research into violence and foreign entrepreneurship in the grocery retail market of the Cape Town settlement of Delft South.



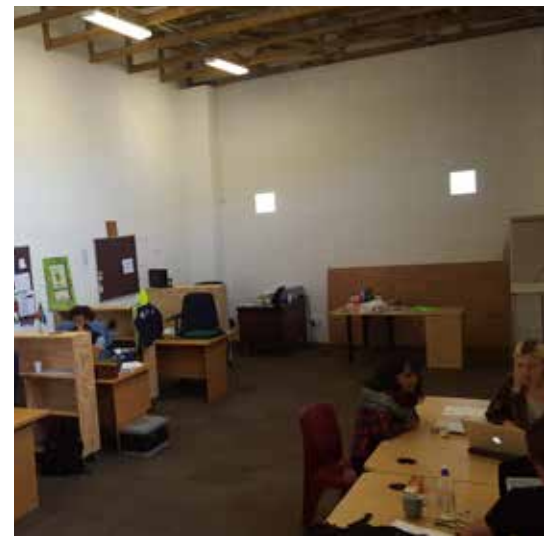
**We firmly believe that these communities (urban townships), when correctly engaged and equipped have the power to resolve their own development issues and rise from the social and economic issues that stem from poverty.**

Combined with the prior consultancy and academic experience held by the directors, the data collected from this early research opened the gateway to create increasing dialogue on matters of local importance in this community. This included developing a number of academic publications and a range of public presentations held directly with policy-makers, corporate business and the general public. These were designed to share the empirical findings of our research such as the failure of national, provincial and local policy and practice in resolving matters of illegality, crime and informality in the township setting. This research led to broader funder involvement and a range of spin-off programmes which are reflected in each

of the thematic areas described in this document. In the five years since we commenced, each of these areas has taken on a life of its own – both independently and integrally linked to the other themes through SLFs broader approach of working in the “emerging city”. Our approach has seen the organisation grow to 15 staff, contribute towards four postgraduate degrees and support numerous others, provide the basis for over 20 peer reviewed papers, present at a range of local, regional, national and international forums, engage directly at the highest levels of South African government (including the South African Minister of Finance, various Premiers and provincial government officials) and win a range of awards for our achievements.



*Our spacious offices located in Wynberg, Cape Town.*



Today, SLF is a leading national think-tank and engagement organisation grappling with the issues of poverty and wellbeing in emerging cities. We place special focus on working in urban townships because of the growing role and significance of these localities

in the dynamics of a rapidly urbanising South Africa. We firmly believe that these communities, when correctly engaged and equipped have the power to resolve their own development issues and rise from the social and economic issues that stem from poverty.



# INTRODUCTION

## Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation (Non-Profit Company)

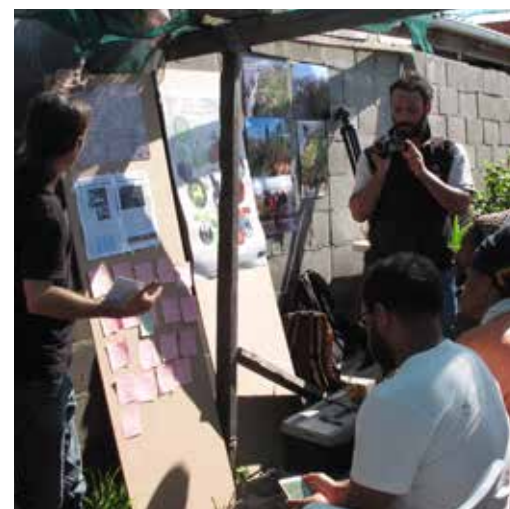
SLF is a dynamic, creative non-profit organisation that focuses on South Africa's rapidly changing and emerging cities. The emergent city is the growing South African reality. We deal with the complexities that arise from this transition. At SLF, our **mission** is to enhance possibilities for the realisation of human potential in the emergent city. Our **vision** is a future of inclusive, thriving urban communities. **In working towards this vision, we focus on the following activities:**

**Research** – undertaking path-breaking, state of the art, pragmatic research into the constraints and obstacles to human development and making this knowledge accessible to a wider audience, through simplification and audio and visual communication.

**Engagement** – pursuing creative public engagement with communities, learning of their challenges and equipping them with knowledge and skills to foster resilience and strengthen their livelihood opportunities.

**Innovation** – pioneering innovative development practice to influence policy and programmes and to apply these ideas through micro-projects to demonstrate their effectiveness and sustainability.

**... working in four thematic areas:-**





# THE FOUR PILLARS

The following pages are organised by themes, and broadly reflect the research, engagement and innovation achievements in the period 2010-2015.



## INFORMALITY

Understanding, interacting with, and devising pragmatic programmes and policy for improving the function of the informal economy of southern Africa.



## ECOLOGY & SOCIETY

Exploring the links between people, livelihoods and the natural environment, so as to best foster the philosophy of sustainable development.



## HEALTH PARTICIPATION

Fostering and supporting public health through innovative engagement and research strategies.



## CITIZEN ACTION

Understanding how ordinary citizens acting against violence and social conflict can contribute towards a more meaningful experience of citizenship.

# HOW WE WORK

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SLF has worked towards its objectives of path breaking research, creative engagement and innovative practice through a wide range of project activities. These have been conducted with a range of pioneering, creative and path breaking approaches drawn from a range of disciplines and experiences.

## PATH BREAKING RESEARCH

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With many of SLFs founding Board Members coming from a research background, a need was recognised to systematically record empirical data in South Africa's townships and emerging cities. Historically, apart from national surveys such as those conducted by Statistics South Africa which focus on employment, little is known about the more localised and humanistic nature of informal life, politics, cultural and social dynamics that influence daily life in South Africa's emerging cities.

These knowledge gaps mean that little is known about how (for example) businesses transition from survivalist activities to sustainable micro-enterprises, how non-Western culture can influence policy approaches and community engagement, and how development practice can be enhanced through embracing alternative perspective and practice.

As a result of this knowledge vacuum, policy-makers have tended to turn to international experiences which are not always appropriate given South Africa's particular history and continuing racial and class divisions. By generating new knowledge, based on credible research and verifiable evidence, SLF aims to contribute towards to creation of pro-poor and development orientated policies within its various thematic areas of work.

As such, SLF's overarching strategy is to utilise legitimate, scientific research as a means to create a new understanding among policy-makers of the development challenges. Such knowledge can inform policy development processes, whilst allowing for informed interventions to achieve the objectives of more inclusive development practice.

A strongly empirical research approach has been utilised in SLFs flagship Informality research work in our ongoing Formalising Informal Micro-Enterprises (FIME) programme. FIME involved field research in eight township sites in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban where, in each site, a multidisciplinary band of SLF researchers travelled on bicycles and on foot to criss-cross every street, alley and dwelling in the search for self-employed and entrepreneurial business activities. All identified economic activities, whether large and established or tiny and ephemeral was recorded in a business census. A video of the methodology can be seen here;



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W0szO8T23h8>

Building on the census approach, hundreds of interviews were conducted with entrepreneurs. The survey asked questions

about demography, history, business processes and operational challenges to a variety of prominent enterprises, included liquor retailers (shebeens and taverns), spazas, hair salons, traditional healers, street traders, child carers and micro-manufacturers.

The path breaking research approach created strong insights into the world of the South African township informal economy, creating empirical evidence – in many cases for the first time – on the nature of informality and microenterprise.

# CREATIVE PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Public engagement is a central component of SLF's core mandate. Our engagement focuses at two levels: one, at the sphere of public policies and decision making; two, at the communities with whom we work and collaborate.

Our engagement upwards seeks to challenge power and policies. The process of engagement has entailed the delivery of policy messages via various means (publications, reports, infographics), presentations to high-level leadership and the sharing of learnings and good practice through forums. Through these various engagement approaches SLF has sought to challenge inappropriate policies, add pressure on governments to provide services and fulfil their public mandate, and challenge the perpetuation of inequality and injustice. Our approach to policy engagement seeks to enable learning (where policies are based on outdated or inappropriate ideas) through making knowledge accessible and publically available. We have chosen to minimise the use of confrontational approaches, but rather support other civil society actors, including the press and radio media, to amplify policy pressure. A further dimension of our upward engagement has been providing strategic support to formal businesses in their endeavours to promote small scale entrepreneurship in the townships.

Our engagement with communities aims to empower our partners. SLF has placed a strong emphasis on participatory action research and engagement processes. These approaches aim to enable our community partners to develop their own voice in expressing their concerns and in finding solutions to their development challenges. In this respect we have made extensive use of digital storytelling, photovoice and participatory action planning. SLF has utilised community engagement events as a tool for sharing knowledge and disseminating important messages. These events

have targeted specific groups (women, men and youth) through community mobilisation drives. Health awareness events have been effectively utilised to improve community awareness of the need for TB testing and treatment adherence. At these events, messaging has been channelled through drama, digital stories, music and visual art. These approaches have reinforced community participation and ensure that the messaging process is culturally sensitive and relevant.

Participatory processes enable people living in poverty to become more aware of their situation and of the potential to pool their knowledge and experience with others living in similar circumstances and facing the same challenges. Through this sharing experience, people find dignity, recognise their abilities and find their confidence to tackle problems themselves. By working with the state to design, implement, and monitor policies, citizens not only gain access to critical resources, they also build the state's capacity.

SLF has sought to integrate policy engagement and community engagement through the use of exhibition events and public actions such as garden planting. Since 2012 we have conducted four exhibition events that have attracted a diverse audience of policy-makers, advisors, academics, development practitioners and members of the community. In each event, the engagement process has been situated in the real life context of the street, the business environment or the social space of liquor consumption venues.



# PIONEERING INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE

In many cases, arising out of the research and engagement components of our work, SLF has devised a range of development driven innovative projects to enhance the kinds of development activities currently undertaken in South Africa. With respect to economic development, the SLF innovation approach is strongly empirically based and grounded in supporting what it is that individuals and organisations are already doing for themselves that are:

**Economically rational | Locally supported | Culturally appropriate | Developmentally sustainable**

**T**his innovation is achieved through the approaches, activities and actions of our work.

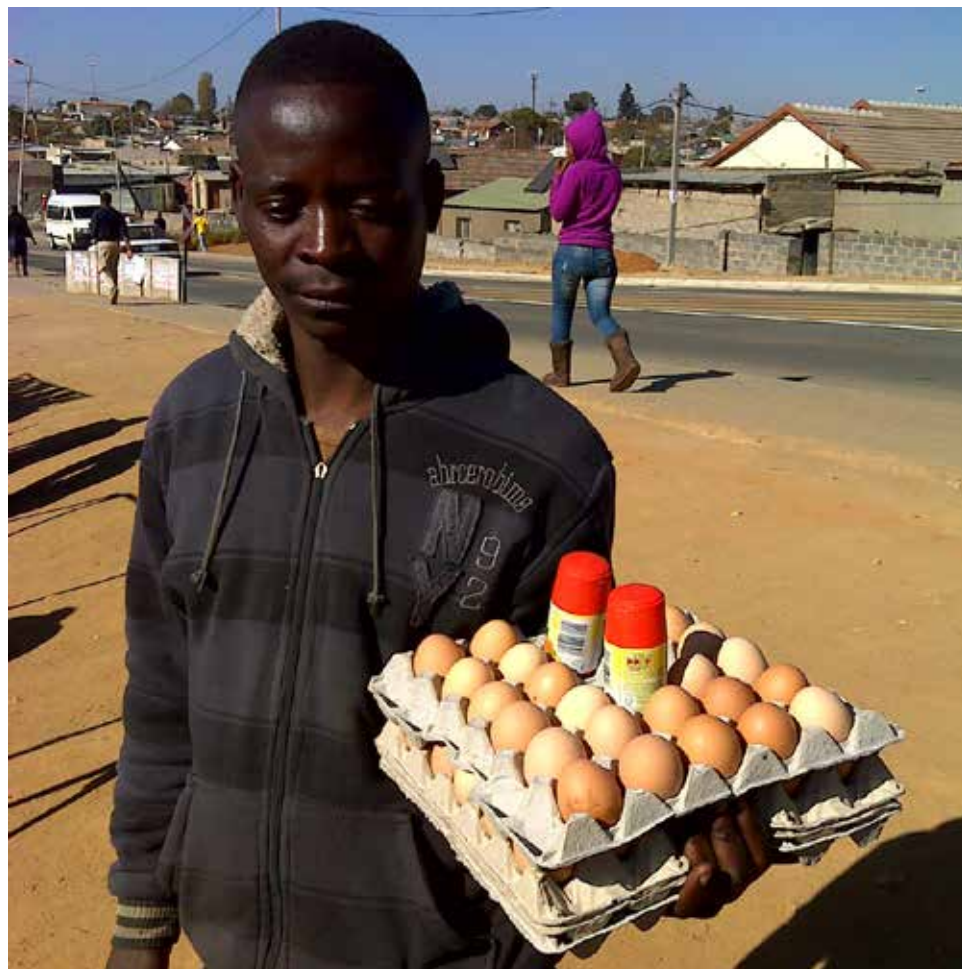
Our approaches include a range of methodologies to assess and interpret development challenges. These include considerable in-situ studies with community based design and involvement throughout our research work.

We work closely with participants, policy-makers and relevant practitioners in designing appropriate messaging for target communities – such as co-design of training materials and marketing including training, drama scripts and promotions. In addition co-design is used in all physical items such as posters, lanyards, bracelets, and shirts used within our community work. SLF has explored novel ways of conducting and presenting research, including deep in-situ field work, presentation of geo-spatial and other data in the form of maps, infographics, reporting and exhibitions. Such processes allow for enhanced interaction with key audiences and lessen the barriers between researchers, policy-makers and communities.

Innovative development actions arising from SLF work include the proposed Ivory Park Township Economic Renewal Programme in the City of Johannesburg. This project will be an R80 million investment into informal microenterprises in the Ivory Park

community, with a range of 22 separate interventions that will directly enhance economic and social opportunities for over 1,500 microentrepreneurs. The project includes a range of enterprise and infrastructure development activities including basic to high level training courses, matched business and donor investments in premises, public space and programmes, public utilities and a flagship shipping container mall that integrates formal supply chains more effectively into township business enterprises. This project is described in the Informality chapter.

Another area of development innovation is the Table Mountain Fund funded project of “Herbanisation” within the Cape Flats. In this case, working with local herbalists and entrepreneurs and combining their efforts with broader development objectives (ecological, social and economic sustainability) has led to the foundations of a highly relevant and practical development approach suited to all stakeholder needs. Through collaboration and combining the varied objectives of the major stakeholders, all participants have been able to draw benefit from the project. Herbanisation has subsequently won various local, national and international awards for its approach and alternative considerations of how conservation practice can be made more relevant and effective in the development context of South Africa’s emerging cities. The project is described in the Ecology and Society chapter.



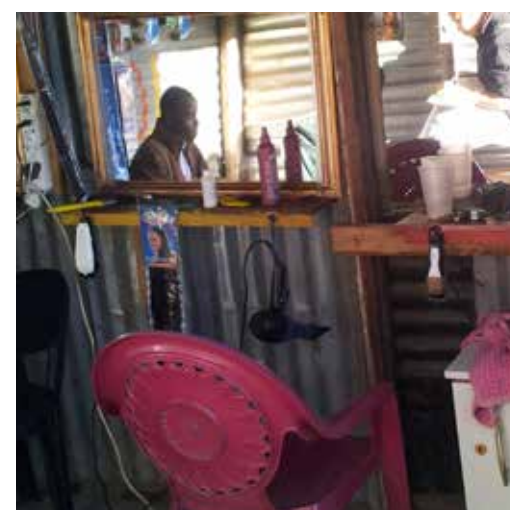
# INFORMALITY

The informal sector is the unregulated, often unseen, and non-formal sphere of self-help economic activities, cultural exchanges and political encounters through which poor and marginalised peoples seek to sustain their livelihoods on the margins of society. Informality concerns their actions to survive in various theatres of existence, from street pavements, to urban slums and townships and to their ancestral villages situated in rural backwaters. This theme concerns informal trading, micro-entrepreneurship, household and community reciprocity and resource-based conflict & cohesion.

# INFORMALITY

## A SUMMARY OF WORK

The thematic pillar of Informality commenced in 2010 at the outset of SLF activities, as a research area that arose out of a legacy of research and consultancy from Sustainable Livelihood Consultants – of which Andrew Charman and Leif Petersen were directors. In this case SLF saw the need to broaden understanding of the economic and social context of South Africa's emerging cities in order to work towards more sustainable solutions to reducing vulnerability. With a research grant from ACCEDE, and subsequently South African Breweries, SLF set about to conduct whole-economy studies of the township environment. The Informality pillar generates ongoing knowledge on the township informal economy, with specialised spatial, qualitative and quantitative understanding. Within the Informality pillar SLF has also developed a range of deep insights into various informal economy activities including grocery retailing, liquor retailing, transport services, hair care, child care, and informal economy value chains. This learning is disseminated to a range of policy, private sector and development audiences, and has been used in a wide range of policy and investment contexts, in order to support enhanced development practice.



*A number of projects have fallen under the broad Informality pillar, including:*

- General research into the township economy in the “Formalising Informal Microenterprises” programme.
- Specific research into grocery retailing, liquor retailing, transport services, hair care, child care, metalwork, recycling and informal economy value chains.
- Engagement through a number of in-situ township exhibition events with policy-makers, development professionals, and informal economy participants to raise awareness of township informal economy activity.
- Innovation through the Ivory Park Township Economic Revitalisation Proposal.





## FORMALISING INFORMAL MICRO-ENTERPRISES

Foremost in SLF's research portfolio has been the Formalising Informal Micro-Enterprises (FIME) programme which is in its fifth year of implementation in 2015. The overarching aim of the FIME project is to establish an evidence platform to make the case for entrepreneurial investment in informal businesses and the informal economy, shape micro-enterprise strategies to enhance their competitiveness, and influence government policies to best support the growth of informal micro-enterprises for their incorporation within South Africa's formal economy.

The project seeks to contribute towards job creation (through self-employment) and poverty alleviation through conducting economic and social research in marginalised urban communities throughout South Africa, including five townships in Cape Town, two in Gauteng and one in Ekurhuleni.

### *The core aspects of the FIME approach are:*

- Scientifically credible research in case study site localities;
- The development of evidence tools that demonstrate and visualise the research outcomes;
- Policy engagement and information dissemination to facilitate debate on enterprise growth barriers;
- Support and engagement with business; and
- The identification and promotion of innovative strategies for doing business in South Africa's informal economy.

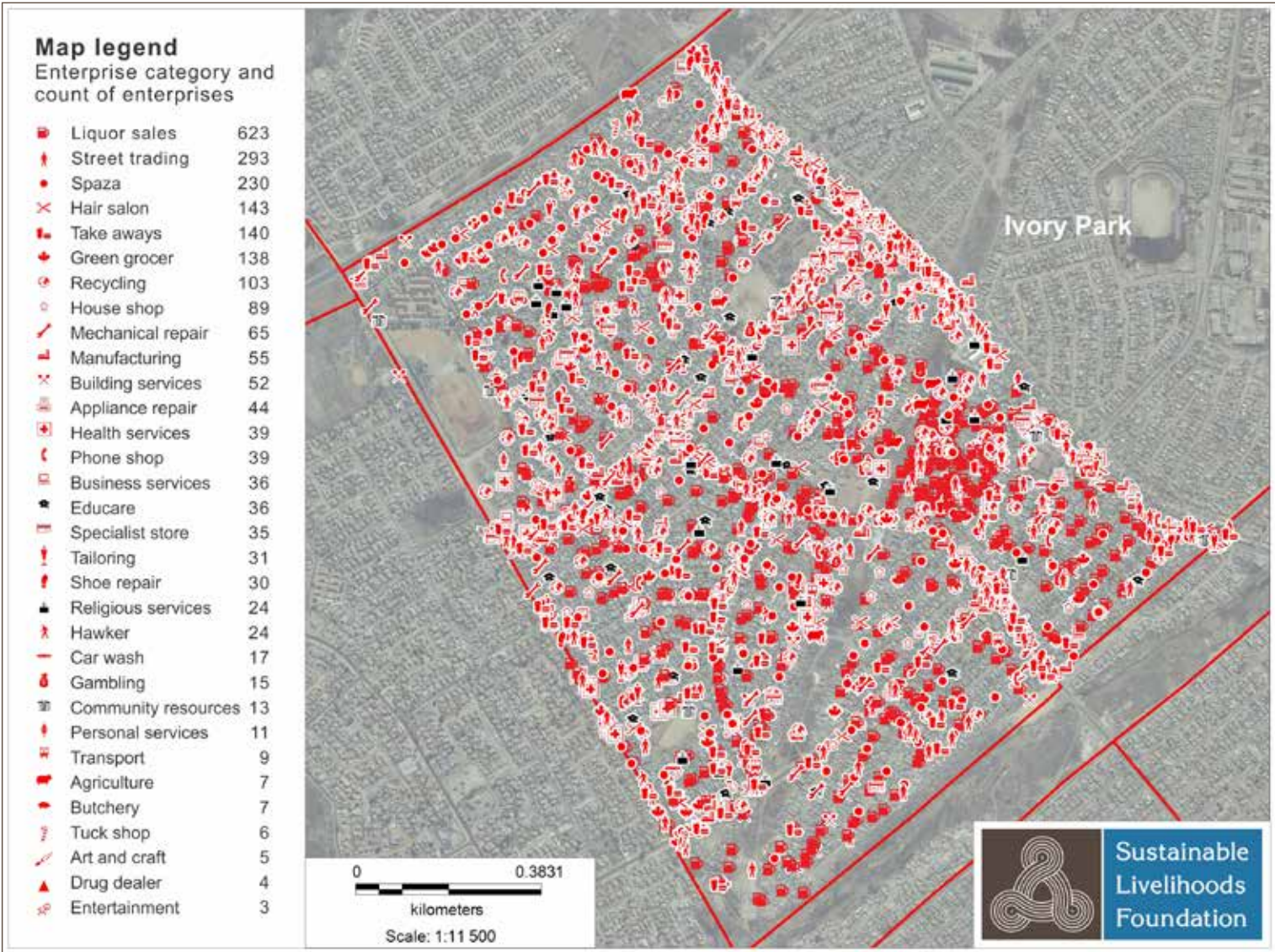
In order to influence policy-makers as well as business leaders to bring about change in attitudes and approaches towards the informal economy, the FIME project generates ongoing knowledge on the informal economy and disseminates this learning to a range of policy, private sector and development audiences. The project responds to the lack of information about the South African informal economy, in particular under-reporting on the scale of informal activities and misunderstandings on informal business dynamics.



The FIME research encompasses the spatial layout of the South African township economy and how this is influenced and impacted by matters including largely organic commuter flow, and public transport links, through to municipal town planning, legislation and law enforcement impacts. The spatial study also

allows for the consideration of the whole township economy rather than just the perspective of certain enterprise types, and the spatial links between microenterprises such as liquor and food retailing, or the rise of new grocery retailers in relation to earlier established operators.

MAP OF IVORY PARK ALL ENTERPRISES (2012)



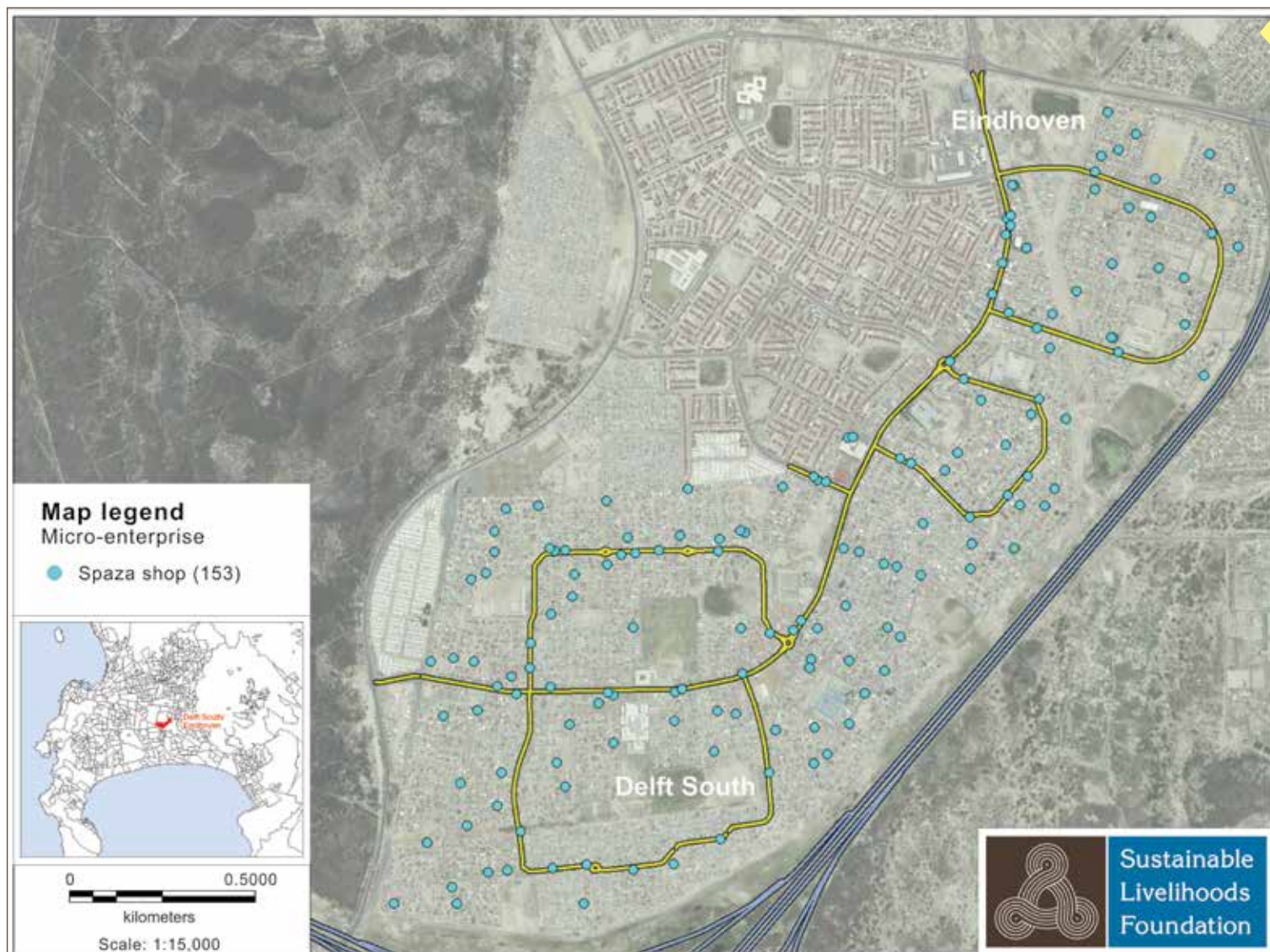
The FIME research has also worked towards unpacking the economic and social settings of the general township economy

and also qualitatively examines the key business activities of the South African urban township – including the businesses of:

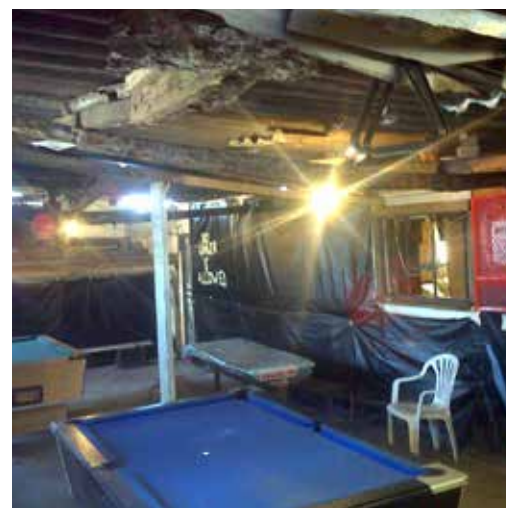




## MAPS OF DELFT SOUTH SPAZA SHOPS - 2010



SLF has also conducted qualitative research into value chains in the metalwork, recycling, and fast food sectors, spatial studies of minibus and intra-township taxi services, street trade and the leisure (night-time) economy.





## Case study

# THE LAYOUT OF THE TOWNSHIP ECONOMY:

## THE SURPRISING SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMAL TOWNSHIP ENTERPRISES

ANDREW CHARMAN, LEIF PETERSEN, 2 MARCH 2015

A small-area census of micro-enterprises in Cape Town townships reveals that informal enterprises are located throughout the township, including in the residential areas. Three-quarters of the enterprises are located beyond the 'high-street'. The most common enterprises (liquor and spaza shops) are not situated in what one would expect to be the prime business area with its considerable pedestrian traffic, but are in residential areas. Policies to promote the township economy need to come to terms with this reality.



### INTRODUCTION

THE REVITALISATION OF township economies and of the informal sector appear to have gained traction in some policy circles at national, provincial and metropolitan levels in South Africa. [1] While much research has been done on the informal sector over the past decades, there are still many knowledge gaps relating to the ways in which to support the informal sector and township economies in order to stimulate employment and income growth.

Little is known about the layout and spatial context of local township economies and the factors that make certain businesses more active (and successful) in certain locations in the township than in others. This article reports on research that seeks to address that knowledge gap (Charman & Petersen 2014). It quantifies as well as qualifies the diversity, frequency and vibrancy of the informal economy in the townships through a comprehensive investigation of five townships around Cape Town. Some surprising patterns are revealed.

### USING A SMALL-AREA CENSUS: HOW AND WHY

IN OUR UNDERSTANDING of the informal sector and township economy, there is a gap between knowledge derived from national surveys (such as the quarterly labour force survey, or QLFS) and from small-scale, sector-specific case studies. The small-area research approach seeks to address this knowledge gap. It can generate new insights into the informal economy in townships and especially the spatial dynamics of the distribution and

functioning of micro-enterprises in urban townships.

The research involved a so-called small-area census in each of five residential townships around Cape Town (see Charman et al. 2015). The investigation, done between November 2010 and February 2013, aimed to identify and record all economic activities and micro-enterprises, even those that were not necessarily recognisable businesses as such but which were run for economic survival or to supplement household income. The sites surveyed – Brown's Farm, Delft South, Imizamo Yethu, Sweet Home Farm and Vrygrond – comprise a range of formal and informal residential settings.

The research used both quantitative and qualitative tools. A team of researchers traversed these areas on bicycles and recorded all identified business activity (regardless of size or nature) within an area of 6 000–10 000 households. In a second phase, more than 1 500 interviews were conducted with up to 90% of the businesses in key sectors, such as the liquor trade and grocery/spaza shops. [1]

[1] For more detail on the research methodology, see Charman et al. (2015).

Mapping GPS locations also allowed us to examine each settlement's design, street

grid and proximity to business centres and transport nodes. Qualitative data and interviews provided insights into the broader environment and the constraints under which these enterprises operate. [2]

[2] The business interview focused on the owners' characteristics; the history, start-up and growth of the enterprise; indicators of the enterprise's longevity, size and scale; as well as the challenges and constraints (including the effect of crime and policing).



## THE SCOPE AND SCALE OF MICRO-ENTERPRISE ACTIVITY

ACROSS THE FIVE sites the researchers found 3 985 individual micro-enterprises that are engaged in 4 273 micro-enterprise

activities. These were categorised as 35 types, which are illustrated by the legend of the map of micro-enterprises at Brown's Farm (see Plate 1, which also shows the spatial distribution of the enterprises).

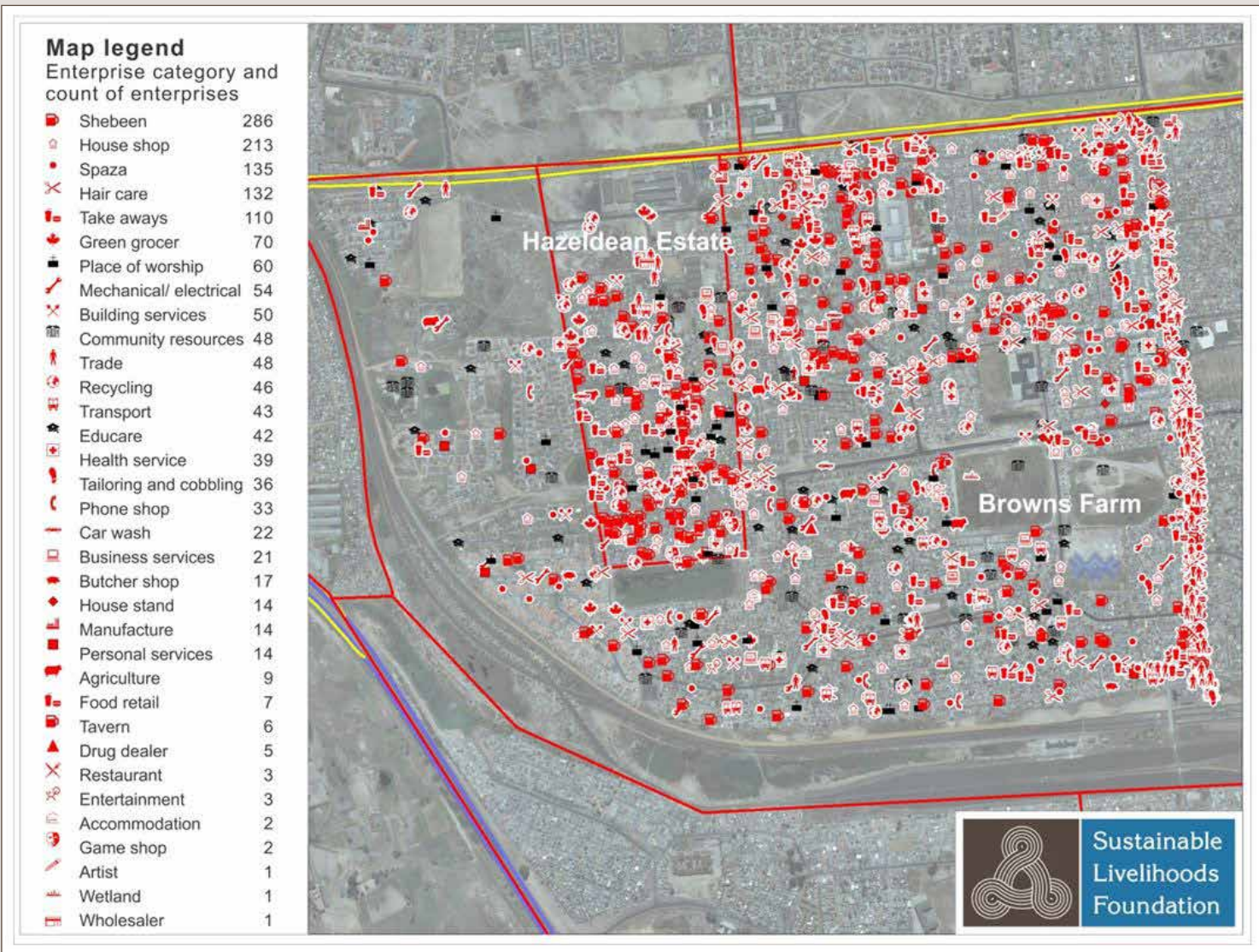
There are broadly similar patterns in the occurrence of micro-enterprises in the five sites. Most township businesses respond to the local population's needs for food (groceries and takeaways), liquor, household necessities, airtime, hair-care services and entertainment. A much smaller proportion of businesses responds to needs relating to home improvement, furniture or other types of goods and services.

In terms of absolute numbers, retail sales of liquor and grocery shops are the most common micro-enterprise sectors in the sites surveyed – respectively 20% and 15%





Plate 1: Distribution of micro-enterprises in Brown's Farm



of businesses are in these two categories. Together, the top three categories (liquor, spaza shops [3] and house shops) make up 46% of the identified enterprises. Hair care, takeaway food, religious services, street traders, mechanical repair services, green grocers and recycling follow in that order; other notable sectors are educare and healthcare services.

For the five sites together there are on average 32 micro-enterprises per 1 000 people (and approximately 10 per 100 households). The number of businesses per 1 000 people varies somewhat between the sites. The highest number of informal micro-businesses (51 per

[3] A spaza shop was defined on the basis of operations and features. To qualify as a spaza shop, it had to be open five days or more per week, have a dedicated refrigerator, signage, and sell at least eight of ten core products, including bread, milk, cigarettes, cool drinks, maize meal and rice. Should the enterprise not meet these criteria, it was considered a much smaller 'house shop'.

1 000 people) was recorded in Sweet Home Farm, an informal settlement on the Cape Flats. It is followed, at 39 businesses per

1 000 people, by Imizamo Yethu (a settlement in Hout Bay which has both an informal and a formal section). The lowest rate, at 21 per 1 000 people, was found in Delft South – a mainly residential township with formal housing on the Cape Flats.

Overall, the results indicate higher rates of informal business activities in informal settlements (such as Delft South and Vrygrond). The reasons are not related only to the degree of (in)formality of a settlement, but include socio-cultural influences and factors linked to the settlement's location (see Charman & Petersen 2014). [4]



[4] These figures may also suggest that there are proportionally more micro-enterprises relative to the population in predominantly black African townships in which there are large informal settlements than in mixed race and/or predominately coloured townships with more formal settlements (e.g. Delft South).

The main components of the average of 32 businesses per 1 000 people are: liquor (8.2 per 1000 people), spaza shops (5.3), house shops (3.6), take-away food (2.1) – with hair care (2.0) as a surprisingly large sector. The occurrence of these types of businesses varies between sites, reflecting the particular context of both the site and the settlement.

For example:

- Liquor retail businesses are more frequent per 1 000 people in predominantly informal settlements. Imizamo Yethu and Sweet Home Farm have approximately 14 and 12 liquor shops per 1 000 people respectively – their most dominant



business type by far. At the other extreme, Delft South (with mostly formal housing) has fewer than three liquor shops per 1 000 people – there are fewer liquor shops than spaza shops and house shops. [5]

[5] The lower number of liquor businesses in the Delft area may also be attributed to there being more licenced (i.e. formalised) liquor sellers as well as, possibly, anti-alcohol sentiments of Muslim residents.

- On the other hand, there is little variation in spaza shops, with similar numbers (approximately 4 to 5 per 1 000 people) in most of the sites.
- There is considerable diversity across the five sites in the incidence of businesses



such as green grocers, health services, business services, recycling businesses and mechanical repair services. This variation is due to various factors, including the dynamics in a specific settlement, the proximity to formal businesses in commercial or industrial areas, the local infrastructure and demographic factors such as the cultural demand for traditional medicines. On the other hand, there is little variation in spaza shops, with similar numbers (approximately 4 to 5 per 1 000 people) in most of the sites.

- There are far fewer businesses in areas where there are fewer houses and/or where the neighbourhood becomes more characteristically middle class (detached houses, higher rates of vehicle ownership and so forth).

## SPATIAL ANALYSIS: SUBURB, TOWNSHIP, 'HIGH STREET' & RESIDENTIAL AREAS

### SUBURB VERSUS TOWNSHIP

INTYPICAL 'FIRST-WORLD' cities and towns, one observes a fairly clear demarcation of residential areas, core commercial areas (city centre or mega-mall areas) and shops and shopping centres along major roads ('high streets') that feed into residential areas. (Industrial areas constitute another category.)

As Plate 1 illustrates, in the township economy there is likely to be much less spatial differentiation: informal enterprises are found throughout the township, notably including residential areas – and not just in commercial areas or along the 'high street'. Typically there is a mild degree of spatial differentiation that is seen in the form of a clustering of enterprises around one or more 'high streets' (while there rarely is a 'township centre' as such). The prevalence of enterprises in residential areas is one of the most pertinent characteristics found in the 'layout' of the townships; it has many implications for policies intended to promote township economic development (see below).

In essence, a conventional city suburb usually reflects the fact that the area has been planned as one in which there are motorised transport, roads and utilities – on a scale designed to match and accommodate a particular population density. In contrast,

the township environment has developed more spontaneously and on a much smaller, walking-distance scale – rather than being a reflection of town-planning principles or urban infrastructure considerations. In a township community, high population densities are served by enterprises that locate in immediate proximity.

### TOWNSHIP 'HIGH STREETS' VERSUS RESIDENTIAL AREAS

AMIDST THE OVERALL low spatial differentiation, there is a second layer of differentiation. This regards the types of enterprises found mostly in residential areas versus in the 'high street'. The high streets are identified as arterial roads and streets in which much activity takes place, but excluding local residential streets. [6] High streets sustain different kinds of business in scale and scope compared to the overall distribution.

[6] High street trade is influenced significantly by peaks and troughs as the day progresses, being busiest in the morning and evening as workers make their way to and from work and generally more quiet during the day.

Though there are no strict patterns, the following is apparent in the five sites surveyed. (These patterns appear to be influenced by factors such as the site's age and history, formal-informal mix, cultural and immigrant mix, and so forth – in addition to micro-locational market and economic factors.)

On average, 23% (in Delft is about 40%) of the total number of businesses are found on the high street. In the five sites surveyed, more than three-quarters of enterprises were located outside the high-street areas in other streets and in broadly residential areas – as demonstrated in the picture of Brown's Farm (Plate 1). Simply put: the township

enterprise economy – i.e. the township's informal business sector – is everywhere in the township.

Of those businesses on the high street, the most frequently-occurring ones are: hair care services (15%), grocery retail (spaza) (12%), take-away food (9%), liquor (8%), house shops (7%) and green grocers (6%). On average, 54% of the hair care businesses are located on the high street and 46% of the green grocers – but only 18% of the grocery/spaza shops. In mostly informal areas such as Imizamo Yethu and Sweet Home Farm, where few formal streets extend through the township, a higher proportion (29%) of grocery/spaza shops are found on the high streets. [7]

[7] Service businesses, such as appliance repair shops and building services are also very reliant on the high street for business, as are restaurants and car washes, with respectively 73% and 58% of them being on the high street on average.







Perhaps surprisingly, the majority of liquor stores, spaza shops and house shops are located away from high streets. This means that the most numerous types of enterprises actually are not situated in what one would expect to be the prime business area, i.e. the 'high street' with all its pedestrian (and/or motor) traffic. They are in the residential areas.

Liquor retailers and spaza shops are situated largely in residential areas in response



to highly localised demand, with people preferring to consume liquor and purchase groceries in their own neighbourhoods. These neighbourhood shops tend to be roughly equidistant from each other, with each shop serving a small local market without much competition from similar shops close by. There appears to be limited price competition amongst spaza shops, for example, because convenience appears to outweigh the potential savings from shopping outside the close local area/neighbourhood. [8]

[8] In the case of liquor traders, there are even smaller niches, within these local markets, where several businesses can operate within close proximity, each catering for a different client base in terms of age, gender or nationality and thus securing a sub-segment of the local market. This phenomenon is apparent in the high number of liquor retailers in the informal settlements.

The localised-demand dynamic implies that liquor stores, spaza shops and house shops are not much influenced or restricted by the area's infrastructure or pedestrian and traffic volumes. Hence, their preferred location is frequently in residential areas. [9]

[9] Typically, in residential areas, the rest of the business mix – apart from liquor traders and grocery/spaza shops – largely comprises enterprises that are engaged in the following: take-away foods; house shops selling chips, sweets, cigarettes, ice-cream, cool drinks and meat; game shops, and businesses involved in recycling.

The residential enterprises in particular reflect the consumers' need for day-to-day products – a requirement which is both practical (e.g. because of the lack of motor vehicles) and economic (due to limited financial resources). The township economy of micro-enterprises has evolved in a relative absence of state or planning considerations.

## CONCLUSION

THE GREAT NUMBER of enterprises in residential areas is one of the most significant characteristics of the informal economy in townships and reflects the way in which it has emerged and grown organically to meet local demand. This has many implications for policies that intend to promote economic development in the townships. In particular, efforts to 'streamline' the township economy into resembling that of a 'first-world' town – by driving enterprises from residential areas – are likely to be counterproductive and will greatly disrupt the lives of township consumers as well as owners and employees of informal enterprises. Rather, policy efforts to support informal enterprises in townships should fully take into account the way that various demand, supply and other factors determine the locational choices of entrepreneurs.

## REFERENCES

- Charman A & Petersen L. 2014. *Informal micro-enterprises in a township context: A spatial analysis of business dynamics in five Cape Town localities*. REDI3x3 working paper 5.
- Charman A, Petersen L, Piper L, Liedeman R & Legg T. 2015. *Small area census approach to measure the township informal economy in South Africa*. *Journal of Mixed Methods Research*, February.



# INFORMAL ECONOMY VALUE CHAIN STUDIES

## BACKGROUND

Within the township economy resident microenterprises are reliant on access to supplies, basic facilities and utilities and local markets. SLF's informal economy value chain research evaluated these factors and operational environments for a range of township microenterprises – from survivalist glass and metal reclaimers, emerging informal foodservice operators and growth oriented welders and metalworkers. To learn more about these sectors and the value chain functioning of informal economy activity, SLF conducted a national study of aspects of informal food service economy in 2014, and also Cape Town studies for the remaining two sectors.



A specific interrogation and investigation of each of these sectors was conducted to enhance understanding of how these enterprises work, the environments in which they operate and the development challenges they face which could be addressed through strategic policy, investment or market interventions.

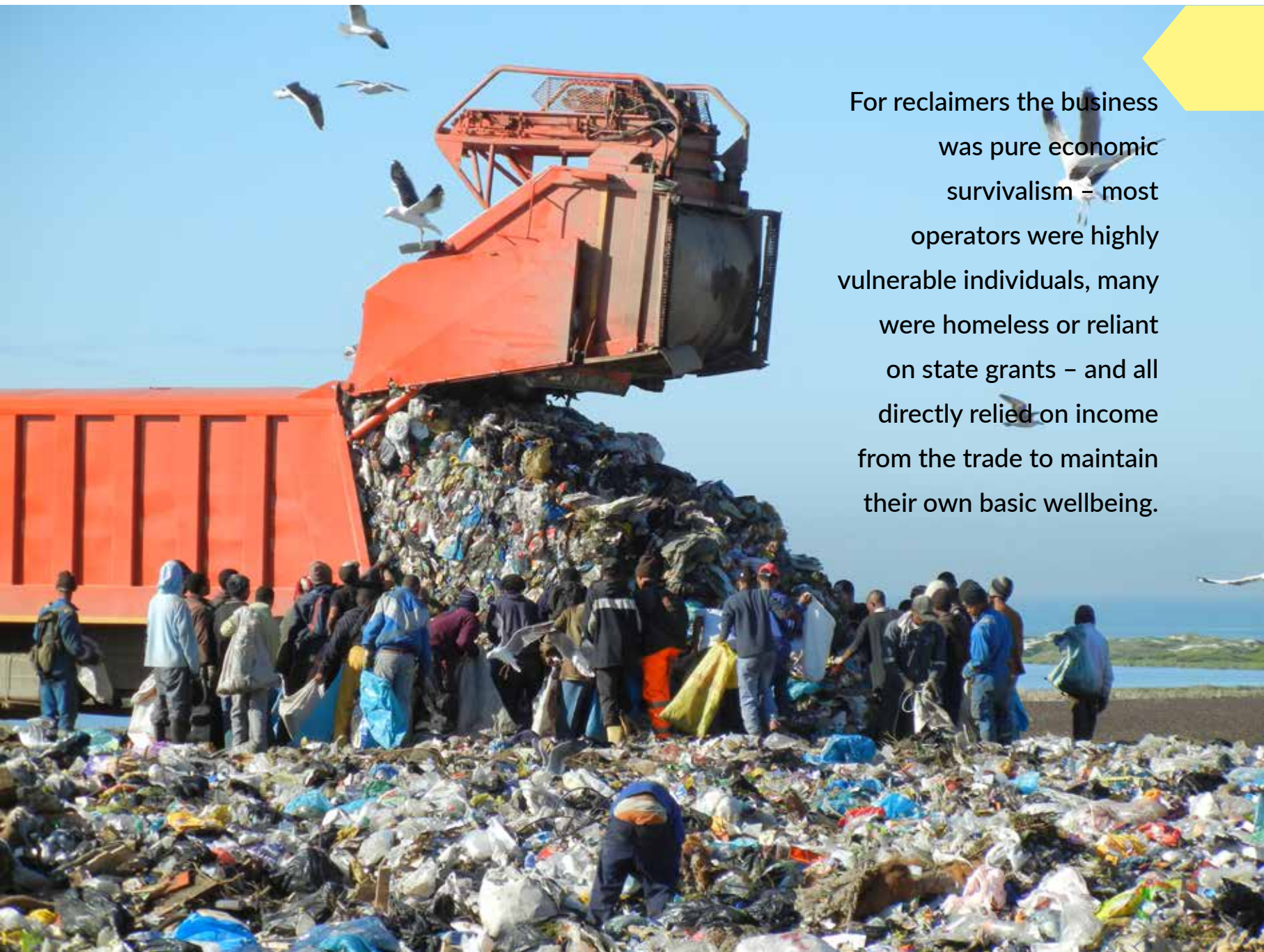
- Detailed in-situ interviews with each enterprise owner and staff, including the documenting of business processes and operations, supply chains and business dynamics.
- Separate discussions with government officials, formal sector suppliers, and related industry stakeholders. These were undertaken to explore the forward and backward enterprise linkages, power dynamics and external influences on the sector. With respect to future development interventions, this is where potential sector interventions may be implemented to support the targeted enterprises.
- Many hundred enterprise customers were interviewed for their customer preferences and behavioural choices.
- Site visits and interviews of supply chain enterprises, related businesses, relevant policy and legislative officials and interested parties were also undertaken.

THE RESULTS OF the research point to a three very different but important livelihood sectors.

For reclaimers the business was pure economic survivalism – most operators were highly vulnerable individuals, many were homeless or reliant on state grants – and all directly relied on income from the trade to maintain their own basic wellbeing.

The informal foodservice trade is a well-developed although deeply informal trade dominated by survivalist street braaing activity outside of homes by women with dependent children. A considerable number of emerging food retail enterprises were also revealed, commonly benefiting from relational links to liquor retailers. Despite its township location, the informal metalwork





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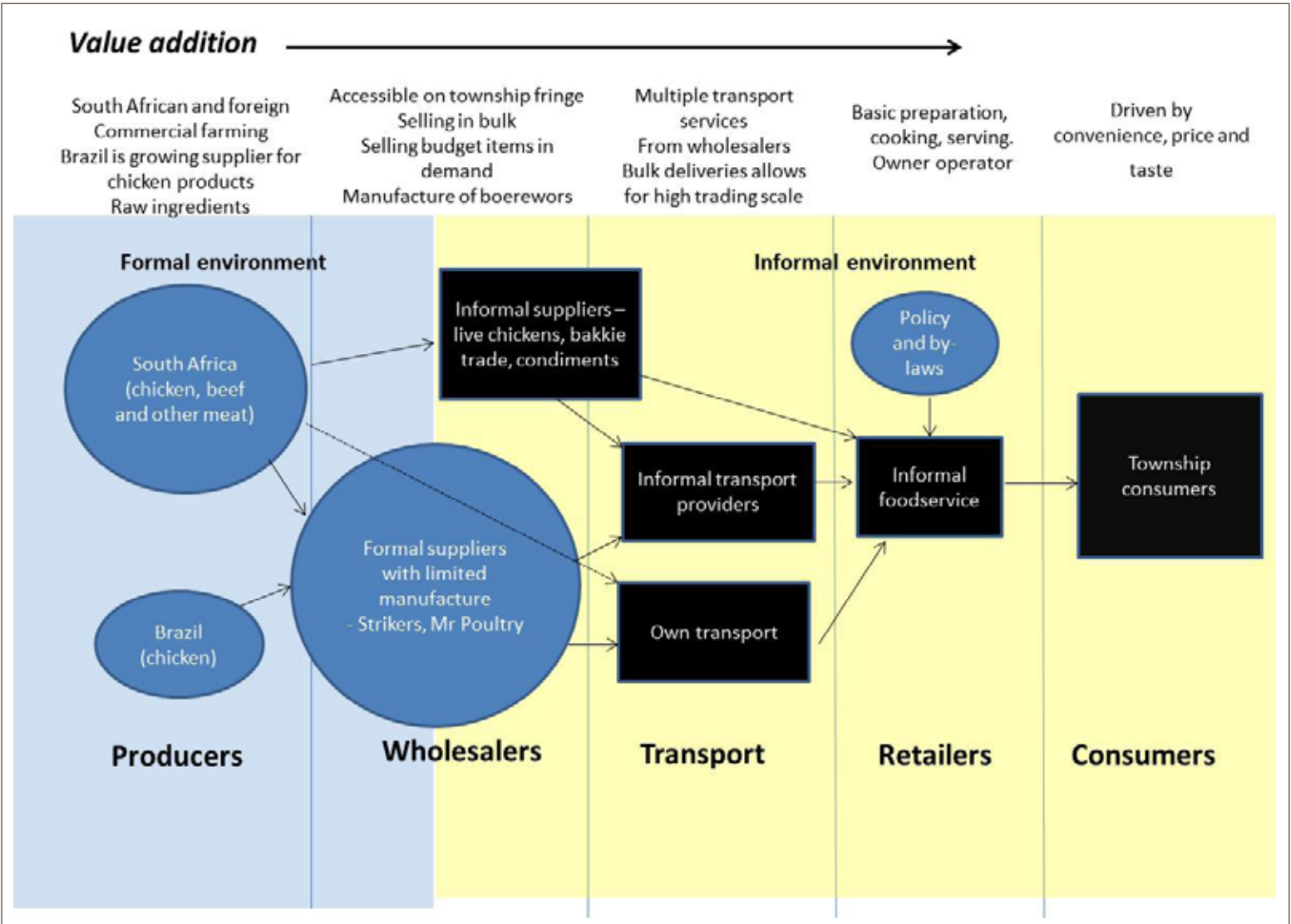
sector was revealed to be growth oriented business activity with considerable value adding and job creation opportunities.

For all enterprises, geospatial positioning was analyzed, which revealed geographically widespread business activity serving immediate local markets throughout the residential township context. In the case of informal foodservice, the value chains are largely short, with the supplier agriculture and wholesale sector dominated by formal agribusiness and wholesalers.

For welders there are also strong links back into the formal economy. Conversely, the retail sector for these markets is deeply informal with a mixture of survivalist and entrepreneurially and growth focused enterprises, displaying behaviours of bulk purchasing, operational innovation and comparatively increased levels of business turnover.

A value chain summary for the informal foodservice sector is shown in the following diagram:

Figure 1: Value chain of the township informal foodservice economy



## SUPPORTING INFORMAL ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS AND FORMALISATION

These value chain investigations demonstrated the cultural dynamics around which township enterprise competitiveness is managed.

As an example in the informal foodservice sector, township enterprises were revealed to actively compete with one another in all aspects of trade, except for retail pricing. This behaviour encourages the use of increasingly cheaper priced inputs in order to preserve profit margins.

Interviews with emergent enterprises (those operating beyond a survivalist level) revealed considerable business insights ranging

from perspectives on competitive behaviour, the importance of culture in informal enterprise, business and product differentiation and issues in the supply chain.

Despite broader links back into the mainstream South African economy, “informalness” within the business approach is the predominant theme in all examined township enterprise types. Working with local authorities on enhancing how they engage with such informalness is a realistic approach to bringing such enterprises into the regulatory fold, rather than current state practices that demand formalisation of these markets should be considered.



# IVORY PARK STREET ECONOMY

In June 2013, SLF and the informal economy business community of Ivory Park, Johannesburg held an interactive street exhibition to showcase the individual people, businesses, sites and activities that altogether form the space and fabric of local street life and the Ivory Park informal economy.



The exhibition included street walks, presentations and open discussions with informal economy participants, policy-makers and the South African corporate and non profit sector with engagement including discussion of the township informal economy being part of South Africa's urban future, and how to engage in different thinking, new policy, and new business approaches.

*Including some of the fundamental modalities and operations of township enterprises as:*

- organic and emerging practices, not only those that are imposed or introduced through government or formal / modern business;
- bringing about social order with social cohesion, not just conflict;
- being sites of considerable entrepreneurship and innovation;
- utilising practical infrastructure;
- unpacking cultures of business and businesses of cultures;
- revealing individual, local and collective initiatives;
- detailing the varying orders of security; safety; health issues; education, housing; livelihoods; skills; political order; recycling; and gentrification.

SLF presented in detail to attendees about how the township informal economy stereotype needs revision beyond the stereotype.

Over 50 attendees were exposed to SLF advocacy around the challenges of 'enforced informalisation', the process in which most township micro-enterprises conduct business without licences, usually illegally, and are thus subject to law enforcement impacts. The argument follows that many of these businesses would formalise if they could, but this would require significantly reducing current regulatory barriers. The broad conclusions taken away by exhibition participants from the event included how micro-entrepreneurship behind street and informal enterprise is driven by resident social order and basic economics responding to laws of supply and demand.

Through creating local opportunities for enterprise, employment, socialising, and cultural outlets such enterprises help to build social cohesion and organic local order.

## ENGAGEMENT – TAKING FIME TO POLICY-MAKERS

Throughout the course of 2010-2015, the FIME team has undertaken a large amount of public engagement on topics of informal economy and change to micro-enterprise regulation.

This engagement, based on the findings of the ongoing research has been presented to various levels of government, academia and the private sector, and in 2014 was headed by an in-house policy engagement officer, Nathi Tshabalala. SLF’s public engagements are summarised on the following pages:

TABLE 1: SELECTED STRATEGY, POLICY AND MEDIA ENGAGEMENTS 2011-2014



DATE	AUDIENCE	TOPIC
2014	Department of the Premier, Western Cape Government	Green Economy Research Project Team
2014	Informal economy entrepreneurship summit – hosted by the City of Cape Town	Workshopping informal economy trader rights
2014	City of Cape Town – solid waste management	Waste collecting
2014	Radio Interview - Power FM	Foreign nationals and the township grocery trade
2014	Department of Economic Development, North West	Workshop: unlocking the economic potential of townships
2014	Department of Cooperative Governance	Seminar on township local economic development
2014	National Department of Economic Development	Workshop: unlocking the economic potential of townships. Held in Butterworth
2014	REDI Seminar, SALDRU, UCT	Presentation on the Results of the FIME Project
2014	The DTI Forum on Liquor Abuse	Presentation at the DTI forum
2014	SALGA	Workshop on Managing Migration
2014	Institute For Security Studies Conference	SafeShebeens
2014	Radio interview - Power FM	Interview on the topic of informal liquor traders
2014	City of Cape Town – economic development	The scope of Cape Town’s informal economy
2014	UCT Graduate School of Business	Presentation / Seminar
2014	Gauteng Liquor Board	Presentation to the Acting Head of the Gauteng Liquor Board
2014	Daily Voice	Foreigners and the township grocery trade



DATE	AUDIENCE	TOPIC
2014	Gauteng Provincial Department of Economic Development	Presentation to representatives of the Minister For Economic Development
2014	Economic Development Department (National Government)	SLF maps and data to inform policy-makers
2014	Gauteng Provincial Government	Guest presenter at the Gauteng Trade and Investment Seminar, Velmore Hotel Estate
2014	5th Annual Soweto Conference on Small Business Development and Entrepreneurship	Foreigners and the township grocery trade
2014	National Steering Committee on Township Economic Development	Workshop to discuss current strategies on Township Economic Development
2014	Western Cape Liquor Board	Presentation on the Safe Shebeen Project
2014	Urban Informality and Migrant Entrepreneurship in Southern African Cities conference	Informal grocery retailer practices
2014	City of Johannesburg	Roundtable discussion on the informal economy
2013	Western Cape Economic Development Partnership	South Africa's Informal Economy: An overview of the FIME objectives and outcomes
2013	SAB Leadership Programme	Action Learning Topic: South African's Informal Economy
2013	DTI Liquor Regulators Conference	Liquor licencing and enforcement in the unregulated sector: opportunities and challenges for harmonising action
2013	SALDRU Seminar, UCT	Township informal economy: insights from an area based, case study approach
2013	SALGA Workshop in Informal Trade	The importance of understanding the informal economy: insights from SLF's FIME research project
2013	Gordon Institute of Business Science	Formalising Informal Micro-Enterprises Project
2013	Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, The Presidency	Formalising Informal Micro-Enterprises Project
2013	City of Cape Town Strategic Information Unit	Formalising Informal Micro-Enterprises Project
2013	International Labor Organisation	Formalising Informal Micro-Enterprises Project
2013	Office of the Premier, Provincial Government Western Cape	Liquor outlet location and density and ambulance call-out data - correlating violence and liquor venues: implications for provincial government policy from case study evidence
2013	National Consumer Commission	The spaza market in Cape Town townships: Evidence from SLF FIME project
2013	Ethekwini Municipality	Formalising Informal Micro-Enterprises Project
2013	African Centre for Cities	Formalising Informal Micro-Enterprises Project
2013	City of Cape Town Social Development Directorate	Liquor outlet location and density: implications for City of Cape Town policy from case study evidence

DATE	AUDIENCE	TOPIC
2012	Ford Foundation	Understanding self-employment amongst the urban poor
2012	Faces of the City Seminar Series, University of Witswatersrand	Informal economic activities in Ivory Park and Tembisa: preliminary findings from a micro-enterprise census
2012	Liquor Forum	The case for formalising informal liquor traders: new evidence from the SLF FIME project
2012	CUBES, University of Witswatersrand	Research the township informal economy: Lessons from FIME
2012	Quality Beverages	The spaza market in Cape Town townships: Evidence from SLF FIME project
2012	FirstRand Foundation	South Africa's Informal Economy
2012	The Safety Lab	Liquor outlet location and density and ambulance call-out data - correlating violence and liquor venues: implications for provincial government policy from case study evidence
2012	City of Cape Town Economic Development Portfolio Committee	Liquor outlet location and density: implications for City of Cape Town policy from case study evidence
2012	Western Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism	Formalising Informal Micro-Enterprises Project
2012	Douglas Murray Trust	Formalising Informal Micro-Enterprises Project - educares and informal business activities
2012	African Centre for Cities	The transformation of the spaza sector in CCT: from local survivalism to foreign entrepreneurship
2012	Brenthurst Foundation	Formalising Informal Micro-Enterprises Project
2012	City of Cape Town, MAYCO for Economic, Environmental and Spatial Planning	Liquor outlet location and density: implications for City of Cape Town policy from case study evidence
2012	National Liquor Authority	Socio-economic impact of liquor outlet location and density: implications for policy from case study evidence. Liquor retailing in Browns Farm (Philippi).
2011	3rd Annual Provincial Western Cape Liquor Conference	A 'high street' concept for liquor retailing: implications from the current spatial distribution of outlets
2011	Office of the Premier, Provincial Government Western Cape	A 'high street' concept for liquor retailing: implications from the current spatial distribution of outlets
2011	City of Cape Town, Economic and Human Development Department	Formalising Informal Micro-Enterprises Project
2011	The South African Minister of Finance	Informal economy and entrepreneurship: evidence from the FIME project and street trader research
2011	DEDT, Western Cape Provincial Government	Formalising Informal Micro-Enterprises Project
2011	Association for Responsible Alcohol Use	Formalising Informal Micro-Enterprises Project: Synopsis and Preliminary Findings
2011	DSWD, Think Tank on Effective Poverty Alleviation and Education Implementation Projects	Poverty, the Informal Economy and Micro-Entrepreneurship

# Sharing our work

## ACADEMIC PAPERS

An important achievement of the FIME programme has been the writing of academically focused, peer reviewed, publications that document the role and activities of businesses within South Africa's informal economy. Table 4 lists the published papers, working papers and academic theses based on the research.

TABLE 2

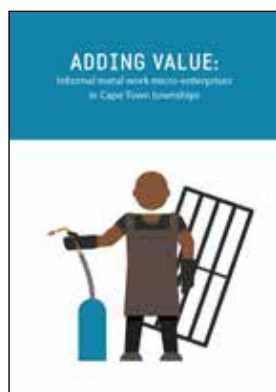
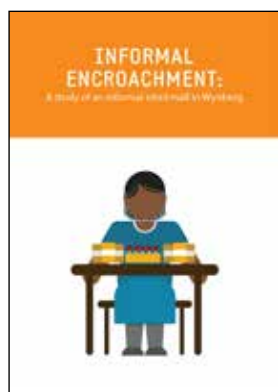
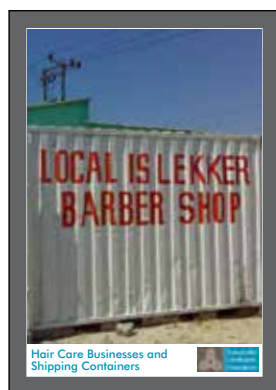
AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
Charman, A.	<i>Is informality being disallowed by government?</i>	<a href="http://www.econ3x3.org/article/informality-being-disallowed-government">http://www.econ3x3.org/article/informality-being-disallowed-government</a>
Charman, A. and L. Piper	<i>Xenophobia, criminality and violent entrepreneurship: violence against Somali shopkeepers in Delft South, Cape Town South Africa.</i>	South African Sociological Review (August 2012)
Charman, A. and L. Piper	<i>Conflict and cohesion in the informal economy: A reassessment of the mobilisation of xenophobic violence in the case of spaza shops in Delft, Cape Town.</i>	ACCEDE, Working Paper 7.
Charman, A. and L. Piper	<i>Spaza shops in Delft: The changing face of township entrepreneurship</i>	ACCEDE, Working Paper 6.
Charman, A., Petersen, L. and L. Piper	<i>From local survivalism to foreign entrepreneurship: the transformation of the spaza sector in Delft, Cape Town</i>	Transformation 78 (2012)
Charman, A., Petersen, L. and L. Piper	<i>Enforced informalisation: The case of liquor retailers in South Africa</i>	Development Southern Africa, 2013, Vol. 30, No 4-5, 580-595.
Charman, A., Petersen, L. and L. Piper	<i>Informality disallowed: state restrictions on informal traders and micro-enterprises. Case evidence from Brown's Farm, Philippi, in Cape Town</i>	Paper presented to the Carnegie III conference
Charman, A., Petersen, L. and T. Govender	<i>Shebeens as spaces and places of informality, enterprise, drinking and sociability</i>	South African Geographical Journal (in press) 2014
Charman, A., Petersen, L., and C. Herrick	<i>Formalising informality: alcohol and micro-enterprise in Cape Town</i>	Reviewed, IJURR
Herrick, C. and A. Charman	<i>Shebeens and crime: the multiple criminalities of South African liquor and its regulation</i>	Institute for Security Studies Quarterly (September 2013)
Liedeman, R.	<i>Understanding internal dynamics of spaza shops – a case study of Delft South, Cape Town</i>	Master's Thesis – University of the Western Cape
Liedeman, R., Charman, A., Petersen, L. and L. Piper	<i>Why are foreign-run spaza shops more successful? The rapidly changing spaza sector in South Africa.</i>	<a href="http://www.econ3x3.org/article/">http://www.econ3x3.org/article/</a>
Charman, A., Petersen, L., Liedeman, R., Legg T., and L. Piper	<i>Small Area Census Approach to Measure the Township Informal Economy in South Africa</i>	Journal of Mixed Methods Research 1-23 2015



## INFORMATION BOOKLETS

The project developed a range of information booklets: *Understanding South Africa's Informal Economy*; *Liquor Retailing*; *Hair Care Businesses and Shipping Containers*; *The Informal Economy of Township Spaza Shops*; and *The Township Educare Sector*. Addressing the core issues under investigation, the booklets

provided an overview of initial research findings, with supporting graphs, illustrations, geospatial maps and photographs from the field research. The project has distributed approximately 500 A5-size booklets on each topic to policy-makers, via the engagement workshops and presentations.



## VISUAL RESEARCH OUTCOMES

In order to broaden accessibility to the FIME research, the project has developed a number of visual products. The main outcomes comprise on-line display exhibits, infographics, You-Tube videos and photographic essays. The on-line display exhibits provide a detailed, visual, analysis through a web portal which enables the navigator to explore the display through opening particular windows of information.

These exhibits are displayed on the [www.emergentcity.co.za](http://www.emergentcity.co.za) site. The site contains two exhibits: the Shebeens of Sweet Home Farm and Street Life in Ivory Park. The former explores the six shebeen typologies, through diagrams and photographs, presenting an analysis of the spatial configuration of the individual business layout and characteristics of the drinking venue. The latter explores the spatial and infrastructural dynamics of street trade, again using a combination of photographs and drawings.

The exhibit comprises a cross-sectional analysis of street trade at three different places and an examination of street trade structures, exploring their functionality and forms.

An important component of the township economy is transport services. The project investigated the transport economy in the site of Imizamo Yethu, focusing on understanding the routes, the business stakeholders, types of services, costs and material flows. The research results were communicated through two large format (A0) infographics. This visual format helps to illuminate the sources of conflict between different taxi groupings, whilst also illustrating the significance of informal taxis in providing a transport linkage between the township and surrounding suburbs.

The posters were placed on display in the Department of Political Science at the University of the Western Cape.

## PART I LINKAGES TO METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT HUBS

# CUTA

**CATA**

### CATA TAXI ROUTES

The office route provides a link between West Bay, Junction Village and Wyndham Station. The route is similarly flexible and can change in response to customer needs. The organisation of this route is centred on the informal taxi rank, situated at the Corralia and entrance to the township. CMA operates a ferry link at the harbour (Harburg), which supplies the informal rank and route with additional passengers.

TABLE 1. Data on the 1995-1996 season.

This book identifies the steps which will help the entrepreneur to improve his/her chances of success. It is a practical guide to the entrepreneur's role in the business and the steps which will help the entrepreneur to improve his/her chances of success.

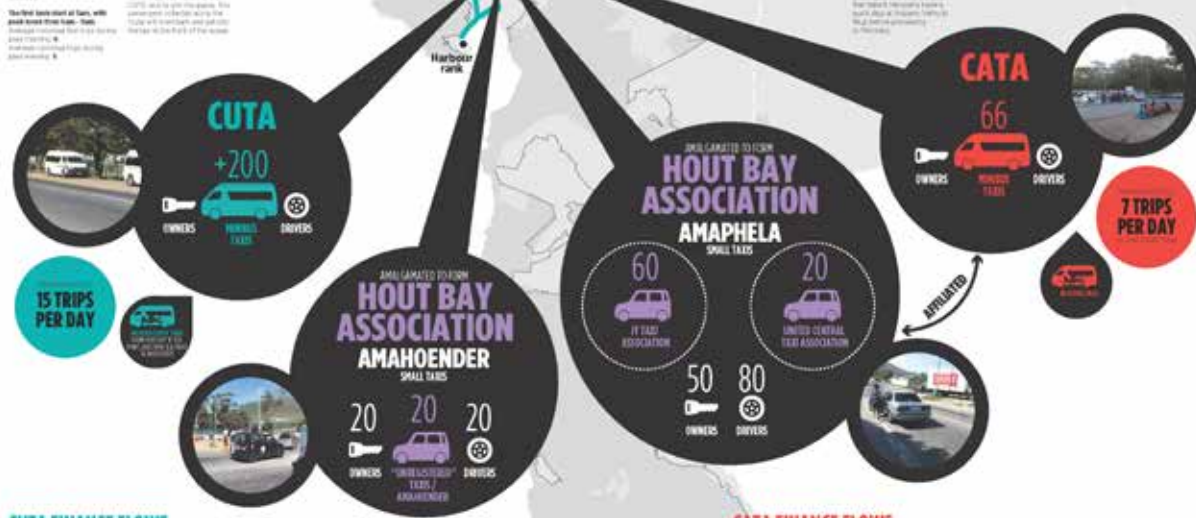
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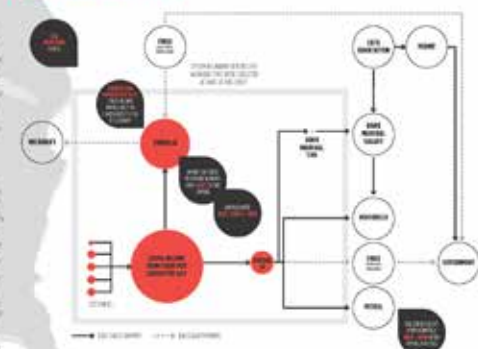
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The fact that the number of foreign-born U.S. residents is increasing suggests that the country is becoming more diverse. This is a positive sign for the country's future, as it indicates that the country is attracting talent from around the world. It also suggests that the country is becoming more open to immigration, which is a positive sign for the country's future.

1. *What is the main purpose of the study?*  
 2. *What are the research objectives?*  
 3. *What is the research methodology?*  
 4. *What are the results of the study?*  
 5. *What are the conclusions of the study?*



## CATA FINANCE FLOWS

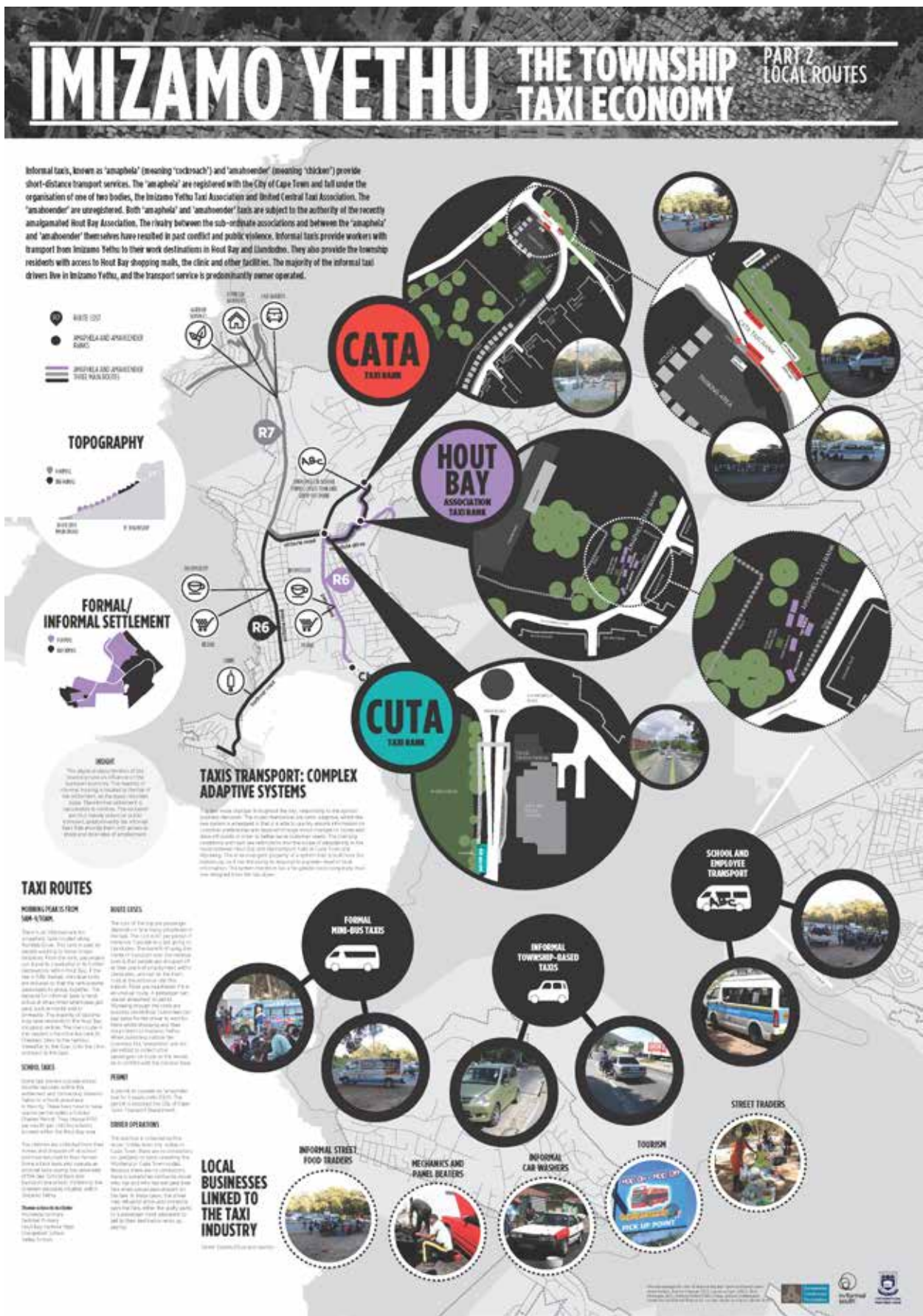


### TRANSITS vs. COMMISSIONS

These challenges are being met by a range of initiatives. In the U.S., the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is working to develop a common framework for the use of digital signatures. In the U.K., the Home Office is working to develop a common framework for the use of digital signatures. In the U.K., the Home Office is working to develop a common framework for the use of digital signatures.

○







# VALUE CHAINS AND THE INFORMAL ECONOMY

## WHAT IS A VALUE CHAIN?

A value chain is a series of value adding activities, supply chain stages and business environment conditions associated with a specific product or industry. This infographic reflects on three prominent informal economy value chains in Cape Town; recycling, fast food and metalwork. Here we consider who participates in the chains, why they do so and what can be done to support economic growth in these sectors.

### WHO

Those who operate in the informal section of the value chain do what they do because there is an associated economic benefit. This is despite public perceptions of their marginal situation. Those who collect rubbish off the side of the road are redirecting that rubbish from a place where it will sit as a cost for the municipality to a channel where it will retain value.

### WHERE



HOUSEHOLD



CITY



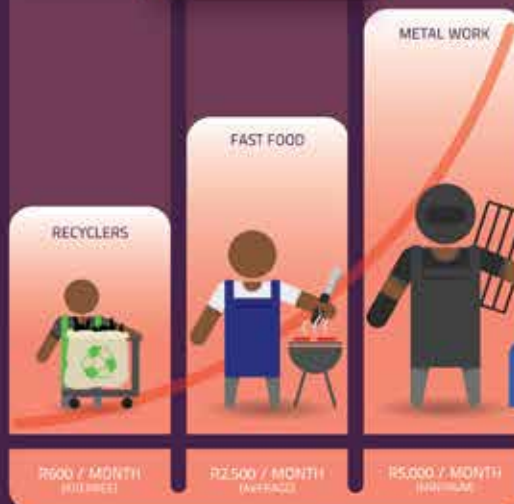
HOME



STREET

### SPECTRUM OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY AND GROWTH POTENTIAL

#### GRAPH OF OPPORTUNITY (RANDS)



**SURVIVALIST** → **GROWTH ORIENTATED**  
 No barriers to entry, no assets needed (financially), low scale up possibility, low initial value. High barriers to entry, need for asset ownership, capacity for growth, high volume.

### SUGGESTED MUNICIPAL INTERVENTIONS



### WHY

These businesses exist because they are serving an existing market demand. Some of these entrepreneurs are excluded from formal economic livelihood options while others see a unique advantage of operating in the informal economy.

### HOW

#### EACH SECTOR IS:

- LARGELY CASH BASED

- DEMONSTRATIVE OF VARYING SCALES OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- LARGELY ECONOMICALLY SUSTAINABLE

- INTERWOVEN INTO THE FABRIC OF THE FORMAL ECONOMY

YOUTUBE

Youtube videos were developed to communicate a range of project activities. These provided a visual insight of the FIME process and to communicate research outcomes.

You Tube VIDEO	LINK 
SLF fieldwork methodology	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WOszO8T23h8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WOszO8T23h8</a>
The Ivory Park Street: 15 hours over June 25, 2013	<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TuFwNUTB97g">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TuFwNUTB97g</a>
Digital storytelling methodology	<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GXENsZcwHRo&amp;feature=c4-overview-vl&amp;list=PLG_uy3c03Kza9jzpb2pSty-EPDzRIOOV">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GXENsZcwHRo&amp;feature=c4-overview-vl&amp;list=PLG_uy3c03Kza9jzpb2pSty-EPDzRIOOV</a>
SLF research in Ivory Park	<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z5n5btxAPYw">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z5n5btxAPYw</a>

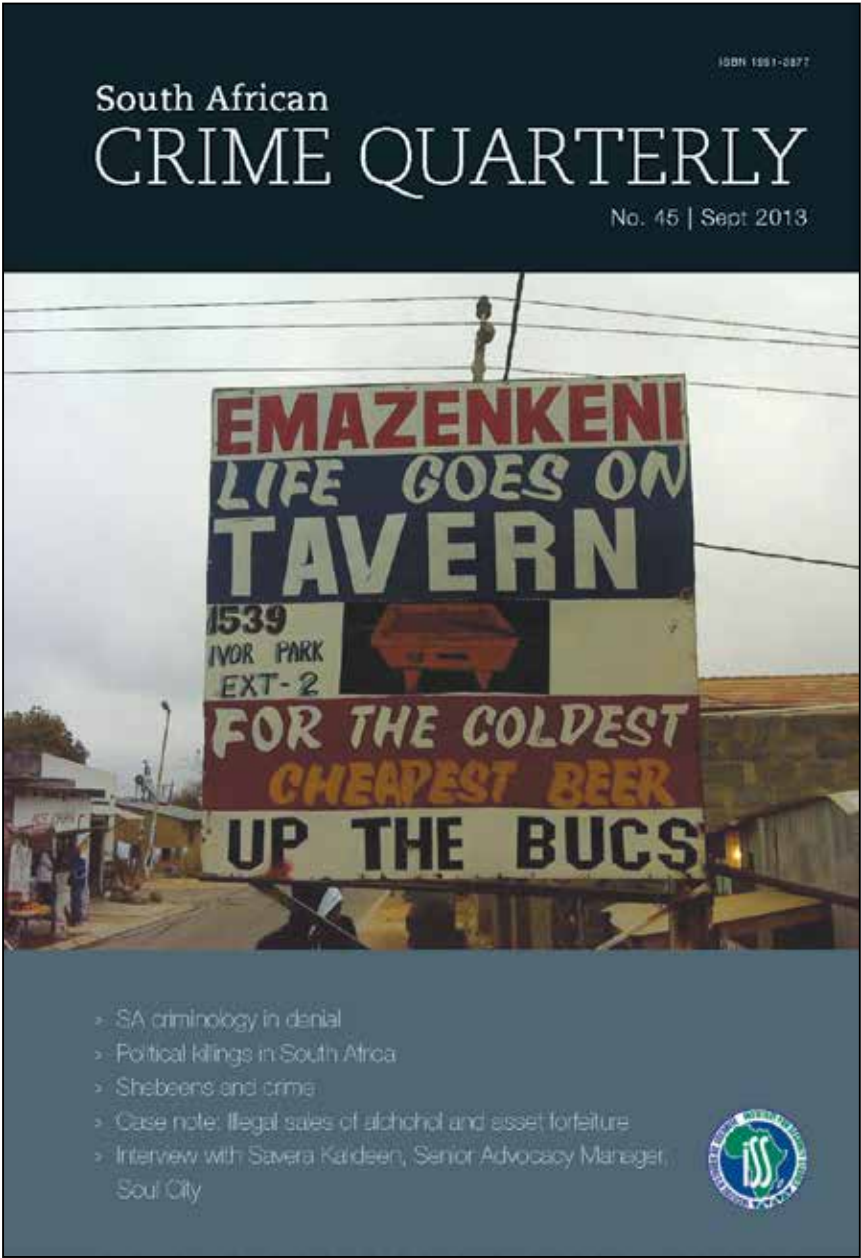
IMAGERY

SLF photos from field work are invaluable for sharing with new audiences.

A selection of photographs was used to illustrate the information booklets and to enhance updates posted on the SLF website and Facebook page. As part of the photovoice Street Life in Ivory Park project, 40 photographs were placed on display at the exhibition event (see below). An essay book describing this project was developed, providing an intellectual framing of the outcomes through situating the individual photographs in specific themes.

SLF photo on cover of South African Crime Quarterly (Volume 45), September 2013

 The book is accessible via: Link: <http://livelihoods.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/SLF-Photovoice-Street-Life-Publication-.pdf>



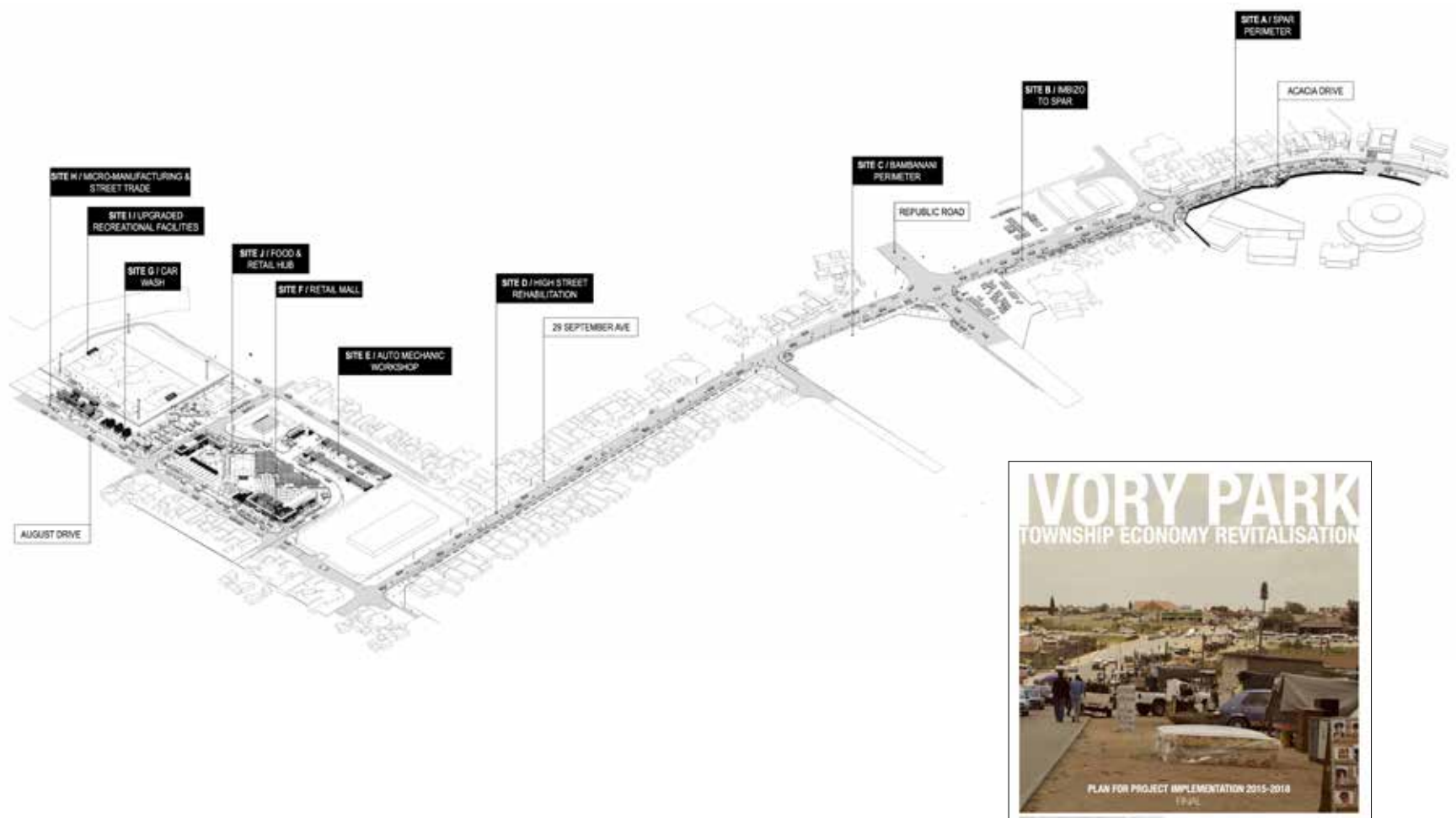
# IVORY PARK TOWNSHIP ECONOMIC REVITALISATION

In 2014 SLF was commissioned by South African Breweries Corporate Affairs to develop an holistic proposal and plan for a Township Economic Revitalisation Programme in Ivory Park, Johannesburg to be implemented 2015-2018. The project goal was to contribute towards township economic development through strategic and co-ordinated government support and business investment in small-enterprises and the township business environment.

The township settlement of Ivory Park was established in the mid-1990s and is now home to over 206,000 persons in formal and informal housing, poorly structurally connected to the formal economy. Official unemployment is 29% of the labour force, although the settlement is home to many thousands of microenterprises in a wide range of vocations from street traders to spaza shops to informal liquor traders.

Through a range of targeted interventions aimed specifically at micro-enterprises, the project aimed to enhance incomes by 20% and create 50% more jobs within local business, through strengthening business, infrastructure and social assets.

*The project was to be achieved through the following interdependent activities:*







The partnership will be guided by the following principles:

- Co-operation and solidarity
- Fostering existing sustainable micro-enterprises
- Developing organic nodes
- The street environment is an important business space
- Business support enabling growth, not determining outcomes
- Promoting links with Government enterprise development initiatives

Enhancing nodal development through investment to improve public infrastructure, and development to provide basic utilities, and modernise infrastructure for existing microenterprise:

- Development of a high street leisure node – including bars, restaurants, nightclubs, game venues – within a high street where regulation can be better enforced.
- Creation of a service centre for taxis and commuters through provision of business infrastructure. The intervention will support car washes, create spaces / facilities for restaurants and stands or stalls for traders as well as the provision of facilities and infrastructure for services business (including mechanical repairs).
- Enhanced high-street retail and informal foodservice zones through investments in infrastructure platforms for stallholders, the creation of demarcated trading sites, storage facilities, street lights, utilities and security.
- Integrate micro-enterprises into a container shopping mall precinct. A 35 container shopping mall will be developed on-site. This will provide a venue for township microenterprise to operate from, in addition as an opportunity for formal South African business enhance product value chains for enhanced competitiveness for retailers.
- Provide matched investment for private enterprise such as high street retailers and taverns.
- Develop micro-manufacturing / service hubs for fridge repair, furniture manufacture, and mechanical services. Some of these businesses could provide services to the leisure economy, such as fridge repairs or furniture manufacture.
- Support pensioner allotment gardens through infrastructure needs, a tree propagation nursery and development of markets for fresh produce.

**3** Targeting enterprise development support through assessment, investment and training programmes to 2,800 local businesses (including marginalised groups) so as to enhance their professionalization and stimulate business growth.

- Screening of local microenterprise, with participants receiving a business support kit with a training voucher for business skills development training, enterprise and household budgeting guides, and a cellphone airtime voucher.
- Short course business training (beneficiaries = 500) across all sectors with high potential to grow their business and professionalise operations. Training will comprise NQF unit standard “Demonstrate an understanding of a general business plan and adapt it to a selected business idea”. Each will receive a further three months of mentored application.
- Tavern and shebeen development (beneficiaries = 50) for local medium to large size liquor retailers with potential to gain legal legitimacy. Matching grants will be offered to invest in business infrastructure improvements and aligned with SAB programmes.
- Establishing a recycling collective (beneficiaries = 200) to be established to bring together self-employed individuals (commonly marginalised groups) engaged in the collection and marketing of recycled materials. The intervention will support appropriate recycling equipment including manual can crushers and plastics baling equipment.
- Enhanced street trader mobility (beneficiaries = 50) to target traders through the development of usable trolleys whereby the beneficiaries are empowered to inform development of series of locally manufactured mobile trolley designs.
- Engagement with trolley-preneur bottle collectors (beneficiaries = 25) to build on the role of these individuals in transporting recyclable beer and coke bottles from shebeens and taverns back to depots and retailers.
- Market development for high street retailers (beneficiaries = 150) to find practical and cost effective ways in order to bolster local markets. This will include collaborative building of formal / informal business and supply linkages on terms suitable to local enterprise.
- Skills improvement for manufacturers, repair services and body care enterprises (beneficiaries = 150) through targeted training opportunities.
- Project supplier development for infrastructure works (beneficiaries = 200) by sourcing infrastructure materials from local suppliers.

Through a range of targeted interventions aimed specifically at micro-enterprises, the project aimed to enhance incomes by 20% and create 50% more jobs within local business

**4** Bolstering community and social infrastructure.

It will enhance community cohesiveness with local enterprise, introduce public WIFI for community and business members, install public art to enhance the urban cultural experience, bolster social project management (such as local sporting teams), and develop new recreational facilities for community use.







# CHICKENDUST



In the face of corporate superpowers that have come to dominate the South African takeaway food market, the SLF project “Chickendust” was created to build a single, unique identity for the thousands of home-grown micro-enterprises that form a grass roots network of township takeaways and street eats specialising in the preparation and sale of nyama choma (bbq meat) – from chicken pieces to boerewors to cows tripe.

The **Chickendust** project is one of social entrepreneurship. It brings together existing street braaing businesses under a common identity, with the Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation (NPC) contributing the power of branding, marketing and best business development practice to promote their interests – enhancing their business sustainability through adding our strengths to their activities.

Whilst potentially challenging to the Western palate, **Chickendust** represents South African street braai in its originality.



Whilst potentially challenging to the Western palate, **Chickendust** represents South African street braai in its originality. For many, a sheep’s head cleft in twain represents a delicacy, as does tripe, offal, or a meal of walkie talkies (chicken heads and feet). More conventional meat cuts are also common, and represent extraordinarily good value for money – especially when compared with high street brands. Little wonder that eating on the street is part of township life – and the micro-entrepreneurs that provide this service should be celebrated.

The **Chickendust** project culminated in an event on National Heritage Day in September 2013, whereby over 1000 participants enjoyed a mega-braai of chicken feet and boerewors. This event led to the emergence of a research study and thematic area of work into informal food markets and food security in South Africa. This work was partnered by Rainbow Farms Ltd, and is an area of future SLF activity in collaboration with the National Research Foundation Centre of Excellence in Food Security.





# ECOLOGY AND SOCIETY

Despite immense global urbanisation and modernisation, people and the environment are far from divorced. The SLF theme of Ecology and Society examines the links between people and the natural environment within cities. In a modern city such connections are commonly circuitous (ie round-about), but for poorer economies and people there is direct and important reliance placed on access to foods, fibre, and resources for sustenance, support and cash income. Within an African city such as Cape Town where overwhelming economic and social development issues remain, this theme explores the links between livelihoods and the natural environment so as to best foster the philosophy of sustainable development.

# ECOLOGY AND SOCIETY

## A SUMMARY OF WORK

The thematic pillar of Ecology and Society Pillar commenced in 2010 at the outset of SLF activities, as a focal interest area of a PhD (completed 2013) being conducted by SLF Board Member, Leif Petersen. The research in this sector built on his, and other academic research in South Africa. The pillar continues to generate ongoing knowledge on the informal economy linked harvest, trade, culture and use of wild resources with this research informing one of SLF's flagship innovation projects, "Herbanisation". Broadly the pillar focuses on the relationship between the emerging city and societies within Cape Town, and their relationships with the local natural environment.

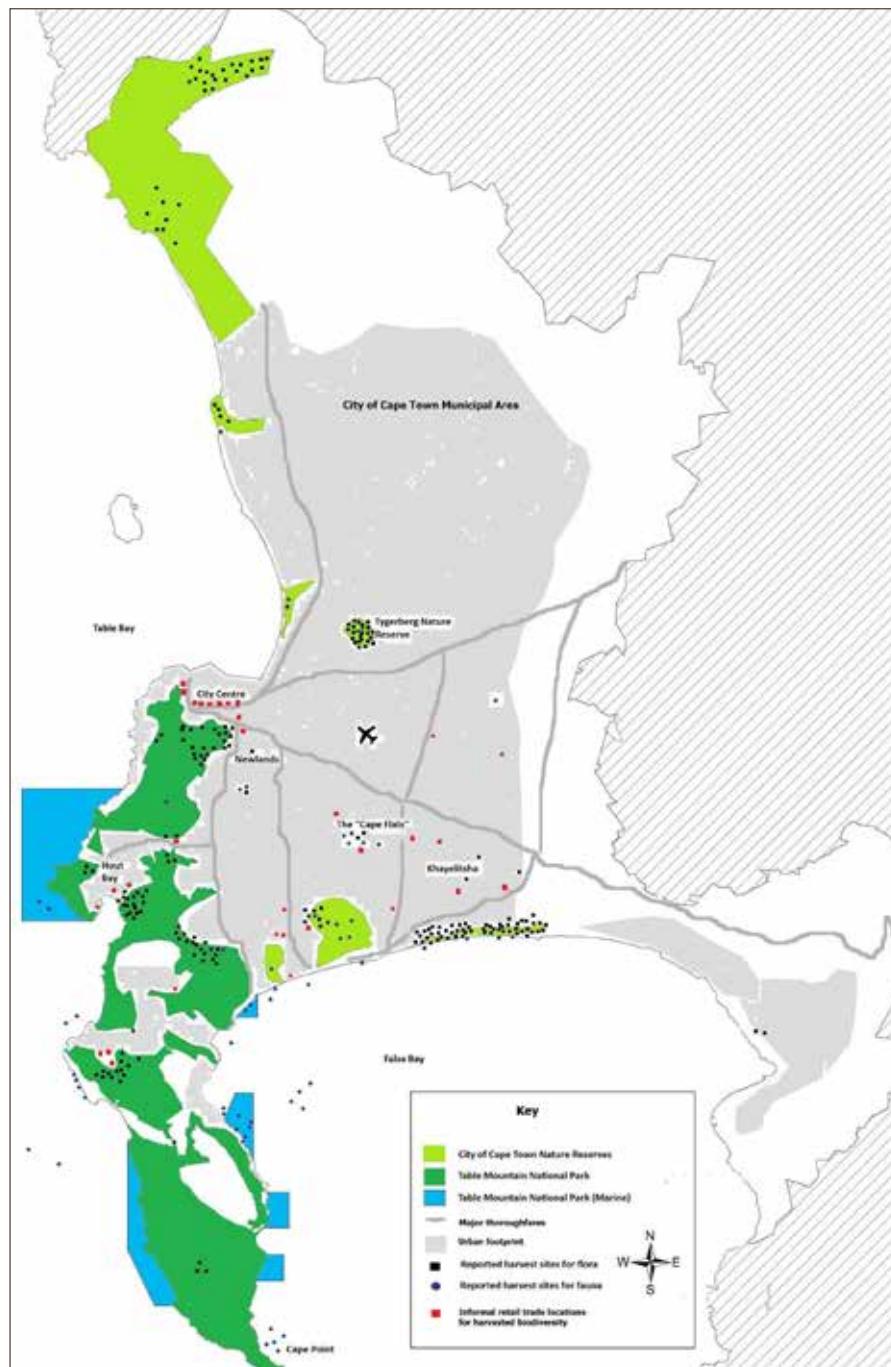


### *Ecology and Society project highlights include:*

- Research into traditional medicine wild harvesting and practice within the City of Cape Town.
- Research into civil society networks linked to environmental action within Cape Town.
- Engagement with conservation professionals, policy-makers and informal economy participants (including traditional healers such as bossie doktors) to forge new best practice guidelines for local government authorities on site rehabilitation.
- Innovation through the multi-award winning community conservation project "Herbanisation".

## Understanding the informal industry of wild harvesting of natural resources within the City of Cape Town (2010 - present)

The overarching aim of SLF's work within the Ecology and Society pillar is to establish an evidence platform to explore non-western approaches to wildlife conservation which can assist in forging new social contracts and relationships between more conventional protected area managers and a non-traditional conservation audience, including historically, economically and culturally marginalised groups such as traditional healers, cut flower collectors and the urban poor.



Closely linked to SLF's interests in informality, work in this area aims to make the case for new ways of thinking and collaboration that are more inclusive of non-conventional and new audiences to support long term biodiversity goals and increasingly sustainable livelihoods. The project seeks to contribute towards understanding of alternative cultural and economic perspectives through conducting economic and social research in marginalised urban communities throughout South Africa, but in particular in Cape Town, the urban centrepiece of the botanically unique Cape Floristic Region.

SLF's work in this regard has included mapping the extent and activities of traditional healers resident in Cape Town townships; interviewing herbalists, healers, academics and conservation professionals on matters of wild harvesting, documenting the extent of resource recovery after fires and wild harvests; map making of natural resources of cultural, economic and conservation value; and awareness raising with the various stakeholders related to this sector within the city and province.

*Sites of wild resource collection within Cape Town City boundaries.*



DISTRIBUTION OF RETAILERS OF WILD HARVESTED BIODIVERSITY, VRYGROND, OCTOBER 2011



SLF has compiled a comprehensive database of Cape Town wild harvest participants, including herbalists, traditional healers and cut flower gatherers all of whom are heavily economically and culturally reliant on direct use of local biodiversity.

Over the course of the last five years SLF has conducted extensive qualitative and quantitative research into this activity throughout Cape Town townships in order to draw out the range of perspectives towards local nature.

The following case study demonstrates some of the key findings of our work in this area.



## Case study

# WILD HARVEST OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINES IN CAPE TOWN

## CAPE TOWN'S WILD MEDICINE TRADE: ECOLOGICAL THREAT OR LIVELIHOOD RESOURCE?

LEIF PETERSEN, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION (NPC)

Cape Town is the urban centrepiece of a globally unique and highly diverse natural environment which requires priority conservation management, but whose biological assets also directly serve a local market of over 1,100 traditional healers and herbalists. The author discusses this important informal economy business and cultural activity in the face of broadening conservation threats faced in the region, and the growing potential policy and management tensions this presents.



### INTRODUCTION

CAPE TOWN'S MOUNTAINS, valleys, plains, beaches, agricultural and open spaces are crammed with approximately 3 000 species of plants, of which 70% are found nowhere else in the world.

Residents have access to a range of protected land and marine nature reserves, beaches, parks and road reserves. These areas are revered by many a middle-class Capetonian – hikers, botanists, birdwatchers and the like – and have gained international recognition

for their uniqueness and beauty. A profitable tourist industry, reliant on this beauty, has developed.

However, not all of Cape Town's approximately 3.7 million inhabitants necessarily share such perspectives. Nearly 40% of Cape Town residents exist on the economic margins, including those living in more than 130 000 informal dwellings (shacks) in approximately 230 informal settlements located largely on the Cape Flats (City of Cape Town, 2011). For many of these people the importance of 'Cape nature' is very different. Thousands

have created livelihoods around the (formally illegal) wild harvest and informal trade of locally growing plants, animals and other natural materials.

These practices mostly relate to economic and/or cultural needs. Many people gather such species for cash-based informal trade – in townships and street markets and at traffic intersections – as foods, building materials, firewood, and cut flowers. Others serve the significant cultural business of traditional healing based on wild harvested medicines. Cape Town is home to a wide variety of



traditional healers, from herbalists such as Rastas and the Xhosa amaxwhele to spirit diviners called the amagqira (sangomas), who specialise in resolving culturally-specific problems. Such practitioners rely heavily on wild harvested materials.

The use of wild-harvested resources by the traditional healer trade in the City may increasingly clash with the internationally-important conservation objectives of Cape Floristic Region (CFR). For example, Cape Town Nature Conservation reported the confiscation from arrested illicit harvesters of over 16 000 bulbs of *Tulbaghia capensis* (wild garlic), destined for local and regional herbal-medicinal markets, from the 300-hectare Tygerberg Nature Reserve in 2010/11.

## THE SCOPE OF THE HARVEST AND TRADE OF WILD RESOURCES IN CAPE TOWN

IN 2011 AND 2012 we conducted a census of 'wild resource' enterprises in six Cape

Town working-class suburbs (Delft South, Capricorn, Overcome Heights, Seawinds, Sweet Home Farm and Imizamo Yethu). The investigation revealed over 100 practicing traditional healers reliant on natural materials. All of them were harvesting and trading locally and regionally collected wild gathered medicinal plants and animals.

We documented the demographics of 59 of these individuals, their income and business challenges, the species involved, quantities collected, and localities of harvest. We interviewed law enforcement staff and obtained data from City nature conservation officials.

The investigation revealed that the harvest of wild plants for the traditional medicine trade is one of the most culturally entrenched and widespread practices in townships and informal settlements. Compared to other natural resource user groups such as cut



flower, firewood and food gatherers, there is a relatively high number and a wide variety of traditional healers, all of whom stressed the high importance of wild harvested medicines to them.

The scale of the local harvest and trade was surprising. At least 250 plants from 70 different families are harvested locally (Petersen et al. 2012). Of these, 52% are utilised for cultural or medicinal purposes. Furthermore, 198 animal species are locally extracted, of which 33 (including virtually

all the resident reptiles) are harvested for processing into traditional medicines (with the majority of other species being harvested are marine organisms used as bait or food).

Subsequently, the research findings from the sample were extrapolated using City of Cape Town demographic and Stats SA census data (2011) to arrive at an indication of the scale of this trade in the City (documented in Petersen et al. pending).





South Africa to be sold as wild medicines within the city. (This is similar to the estimated 1 500 tonnes traded annually in Durban). Of this, approximately 260 tonnes is harvested within the City boundaries, and a further 320 tonnes per year from the broader Western Cape. The ecologically unique CFR thus contributes approximately 45% (by weight) of the total City medicinal plant trade.

Healers do not rely only on local sources. For example, the Xhosa-based amagqirha and amaxwhele source approximately 85% of their medicinal materials from outside of the Western Cape – largely the Eastern Cape Province. Conversely, Coloured Rastafarians (invariably linked to the Khoi traditions of herbalism) rely heavily on CFR biological materials with 72% of their medicinal supplies sourced from within the region. Nevertheless, the main healer groups target very similar biological species for medicine manufacture, even if obtained from different regions.

### THE VALUE OF THE WILD MEDICINE ECONOMY IN TOWNSHIPS IN CAPE TOWN

BASED ON OUR extrapolations we estimate that some 5 100 full-time practicing traditional healers operate within the city's 232 township settlements. These Cape healers trade an estimated 1 300 tonnes of biological plant material per year. This material is collected and traded from across

Based on healer numbers, volumes traded and prices it is estimated that Cape Town's township trade in wild harvested medicines is worth approximately R170 million per year. Plant medicines sourced from the CFR comprise approximately R75 million of this total, which includes an approximately R35 million contribution from materials collected in Cape Town alone (equalling more than the annual municipal conservation management budget of approximately R30 million). This





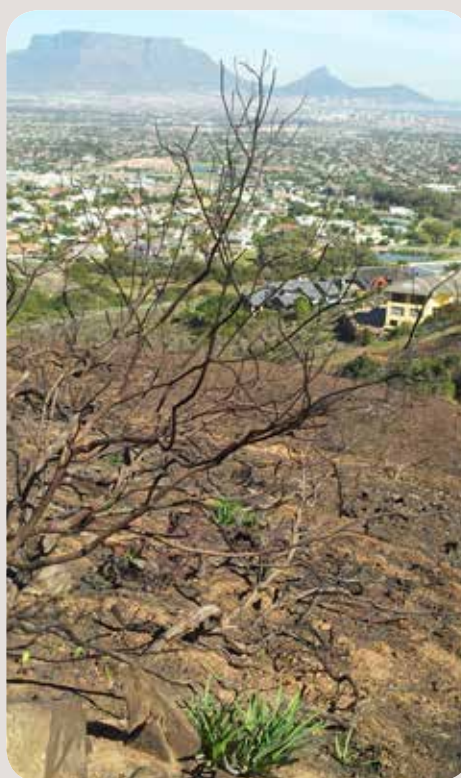
direct 'use value' is not included in typical local economic analyses and points to considerable undervaluation of natural capital.

Conservatively estimated, the business activities of Cape Town's township traditional healers provide direct income for approximately 17 300 people (based on average household size). Thus access to the relevant natural resources is an important factor in the economic survival of these people and their families, most of whom are poor. It is also worth noting that the wild medicine sector is empowering women – it is estimated that more than 55% of amagqirha are female. Our research also reveals that the trade provides between 60% and 80% of all household income for traditional healer households, creating a high reliance on access to wild medicine resources (see Petersen et al. pending A).

### THE ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF LOCAL WILD MEDICINE HARVESTS

AT FIRST GLANCE, the harvesting from Cape Town's local wild habitats does not appear to have a noticeable negative impact on natural areas. Averaging the local harvest across all 5 100 resident healers implies that less than one kilogram of wild medicine material is collected per healer per week. However, as evidenced in Tygerberg Nature Reserve, for example, relatively minor individual harvests may bring about large collective impacts if key medicinal species were to be selectively (or excessively) extracted by many individual harvesters.

Petersen et al. (2012) highlight that over 70% of locally harvested plants are either killed or reproductively maimed during the collection process; 28% of all plant species collected in the city have been recognised as 'vulnerable to endangered' by the World Conservation Union Red List. An example is the harvesting of tortoises, where high prices have led to high harvesting rates (they are commonly shucked like oysters for the vital organs that are in demand in the wild medicine trade).



City law enforcement data revealed a spike on 2010/11 in the harvesting of tortoises within City reserves.

Local harvesting also is unevenly spread throughout the City. Collections are more clustered in conservation areas that are close to lower-income residential areas such as the Cape Flats, or within the Table Mountain National Park adjacent to economically marginalised informal settlements. This can cause a greater ecological impact in a particular area.

That said, it is important not to view the potential ecological impact of such selective removal of wild resources for medicinal purposes in isolation. Many other urban activities have similar effects. These include urbanisation (where over 3,533 ha of city-area land was developed into housing projects and wine estates between 2002 and 2007 – Geyer et al. 2009) as well as climate change and exotic weeds, which all are major threats that could transform city ecosystems (Rebelo et al. 2011).

### POLICY CHALLENGES: WHOSE INTERESTS, WHOSE ECOSYSTEM, WHOSE SURVIVAL?

CURRENT TRENDS IN resource use and in city-area population growth suggest that unsustainable rates of resource collection in protected areas are likely in the future.



This presents a considerable challenge for conservation officials. Policymakers need to balance the priorities of socio-economic development (in a largely informal economy), the cultural requirements of large sections of the local population and limited control and influence over thousands of wild resource harvesters, whilst maintaining ecosystem integrity in key natural habitat areas.

Increasing law enforcement and arresting marginalised people for transgressing conservation regulations are likely to alienate

nature conservation authorities, who already struggle to keep watch over natural habitat areas, from the local population. It is also unlikely to stop illegal harvesting and trade.

Indeed, authorities should accept and prepare for wild resource utilisation rates to increase in future. Another solution must be found that builds an inclusive and sustainable conservation sector. Gaining common ground between parties with divergent perspectives (preservationist outlooks supported by law versus a utilisation outlook driven by cultural and economic necessity) will not happen quickly or easily. It would require acknowledgement that alternative user groups with important needs exist in the City, despite the formal illegality of many harvesting actions. This will demand wise leadership in handling delicate situations and trade-offs.

Developing inclusive solutions will also require good information. First, a well-grounded understanding of sustainable harvest rates for commonly targeted species is necessary, coupled with projected harvesting rates based on a careful analysis of the likely economic and cultural demand of healer-practitioners and consumers for wild medicine.

Secondly, it is important to understand the different motives of wild resource harvesters – for example, culturally motivated traditional healers in contrast to commercial operators – since they may react differently (or unexpectedly) to policy interventions. Policymakers should not be making assumptions about these things.

Thirdly, new supply options must be probed. Options may include using nursery-grown or farmed materials to replenish harvested species in wild habitats (even if they may again be illegally harvested), or piloting open-access medicinal plant farming on suitable local land. In specific contexts, growing selected species in commercial nurseries could bolster market supply. In addition,

permits and other economic or management tools may be important in legitimising wild harvest activities.

## CONCLUSION

CAPE TOWN'S CONSERVATION areas are a biodiversity asset of global importance which rightfully demand strict ecological protection for the sake of current and future generations. However, the natural resources in these habitats also represent a (growing) competing interest in the form of wild medicine (and other) products that are directly culturally and economically critical to the lives and livelihoods of many thousands of City residents.

While wild resource harvesting in the city is largely uncontrolled at present, smart interventions could enhance conservation



efforts without undermining the cash economy of wild medicines – finding ways that benefit both the conservation sector and economically marginalised communities.

A great deal of mutual understanding will need to be developed amongst all participants and interested parties. An essential element of successful interventions would be to involve users and producers of wild medicines in the planning, design and implementation of policy measures.





# Sharing the findings of our work

Ecology and Society research has been presented, shared and published in a variety of local, national and international forums, including presentations, popular media and academic journals.

## PRESENTATIONS

The Ecology and Society team have presented on the findings of this pillar at various forums, including various international symposiums, workshops, academic seminars and closed meetings. A highlight of the Herbanisation initiative was Andrew Reid’s visit to the United Kingdom to collaborate in a proposal with the University Leeds Social and Environmental Justice Action Network, and his winning of the IUCN global young conservation leaders award, including a fully sponsored attendance; and presentations (joining Leif Petersen) at the World Parks Congress in Sydney, Australia in November 2014. Leif Petersen was also sponsored to present the story of Cape Town’s informal economy of wild harvested resources to Connecticut College, USA in 2014. Leif and Andrew have

presented our work in this pillar at various local, regional, national and international fora, including plenary sessions at the yearly Fynbos Forum conservation manager gathering, University of Queensland, Australia, local and provincial government, non-profit and advocacy groups and other public events. Selected South African engagements include: World Wildlife Fund South Africa; Table Mountain Fund; Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa; University of Cape Town (African Centre for Cities, and Environment and Geographic Information Systems); City of Cape Town (Environmental Resource Management, Biodiversity Conservation); South African National Biodiversity Institute; Centre for Environmental Rights and Fynbos Forum (every year 2010 – 2014).

## POPULAR MEDIA

Ecology and Society work has been exposed to the broader public through media engagements. These have entailed the submission of opinion articles for publication in newspapers,

responding to investigations from journalists and participating in radio interviews and in-house broadcasts.

TABLE 3: MAIN MEDIA ENGAGEMENTS

THEME	DATE	AUTHOR	TITLE	PUBLICATION	DESCRIPTION
Informal economy trade in wild resources	2014	Kimon de Greef	Cape Herbalists and ecologists are trying to find common ground	Mail and Guardian	An editorial on the illicit trade of wild resources in Cape Town, and the efforts SLF and traditional healers have gone to build bridges between antagonistic groups in the sector through the Herbanisation project
Informal economy trade in wild resources	2012	Leif Petersen		Cape Times	An editorial on the illicit trade of wild resources and the conservation threat this poses in Cape Town
Informal economy trade in wild resources	2014	Leif Petersen		Veld and flora	Article on the illicit trade of wild resources and the conservation threat this poses in Cape Town
Informal economy trade in wild resources	2013	Leif Petersen		Cape Talk	Interview with John Maytham
Informal economy trade in wild resources	2013	Leif Petersen		Bush radio	Interview
Herbanisation 2015			“The Doctor’s Orders”	Mail and Guardian	A description of the Herbanisation project in the Greening the Futures prize winner’s supplement

## GENERAL READINGS

The project has developed two information booklets, titled: *The Informal Economy of Wild Harvested Traditional Medicine in Cape Town*; which details the city cash economy based on this trade, and *The wild harvesting of plant medicines in Cape Town – an overview and checklist for protected area managers*, which serves to guide conservation officials in such ways as to better

understand the wild harvest phenomenon and prepare adaptive responses to this matter in the future. Each of these booklets provides an overview of initial research findings, with supporting graphs, illustrations, geospatial maps and photographs from the field research. These have been widely distributed to policy-makers, via engagement workshops and presentations.

## ACADEMIC PAPERS

Table 4 lists the published papers, working papers and academic theses based on the research.

**TABLE 4: ECOLOGY AND SOCIETY PUBLISHED OUTPUTS**


AUTHOR	TITLE	PUBLICATION
Leif Petersen	<i>Cape Town's informal economy of wild harvested resources and traditional medicine</i>	PhD Thesis – University of Queensland
Leif Petersen, Marc Hockings, Ray Collins and Eugene Moll	<i>A compendium of locally harvested biodiversity resources for informal economy trade within the City of Cape Town, South Africa</i>	<i>Ecology and Society</i> (April 2012)
Leif Petersen, Marc Hockings, Ray Collins and Eugene Moll	<i>Using value chain analysis to understand consumer demand for wild harvested traditional medicine in Cape Town's informal economy</i>	<i>Local Environment</i> (2014)
Leif Petersen, Andrew Charman, Marc Hockings, Ray Collins and Eugene Moll	<i>"Bush doctors and wild medicine" The scale of trade in Cape Town's informal economy of wild harvested medicine and traditional healing</i>	<i>Society and Natural Resources</i> (2014)
Leif Petersen, Andrew Reid, Marc Hockings, Ray Collins and Eugene Moll	<i>Towards a theoretical understanding of drivers of wild resource harvesting and utilisation in Cape Town, South Africa</i>	Pending
Andrew Reid	<i>"Rastas on the road to healing" Plant-Human Mobilities in Cape Town, South Africa</i>	MA Thesis – University of Cape Town

## VISUAL RESEARCH OUTCOMES

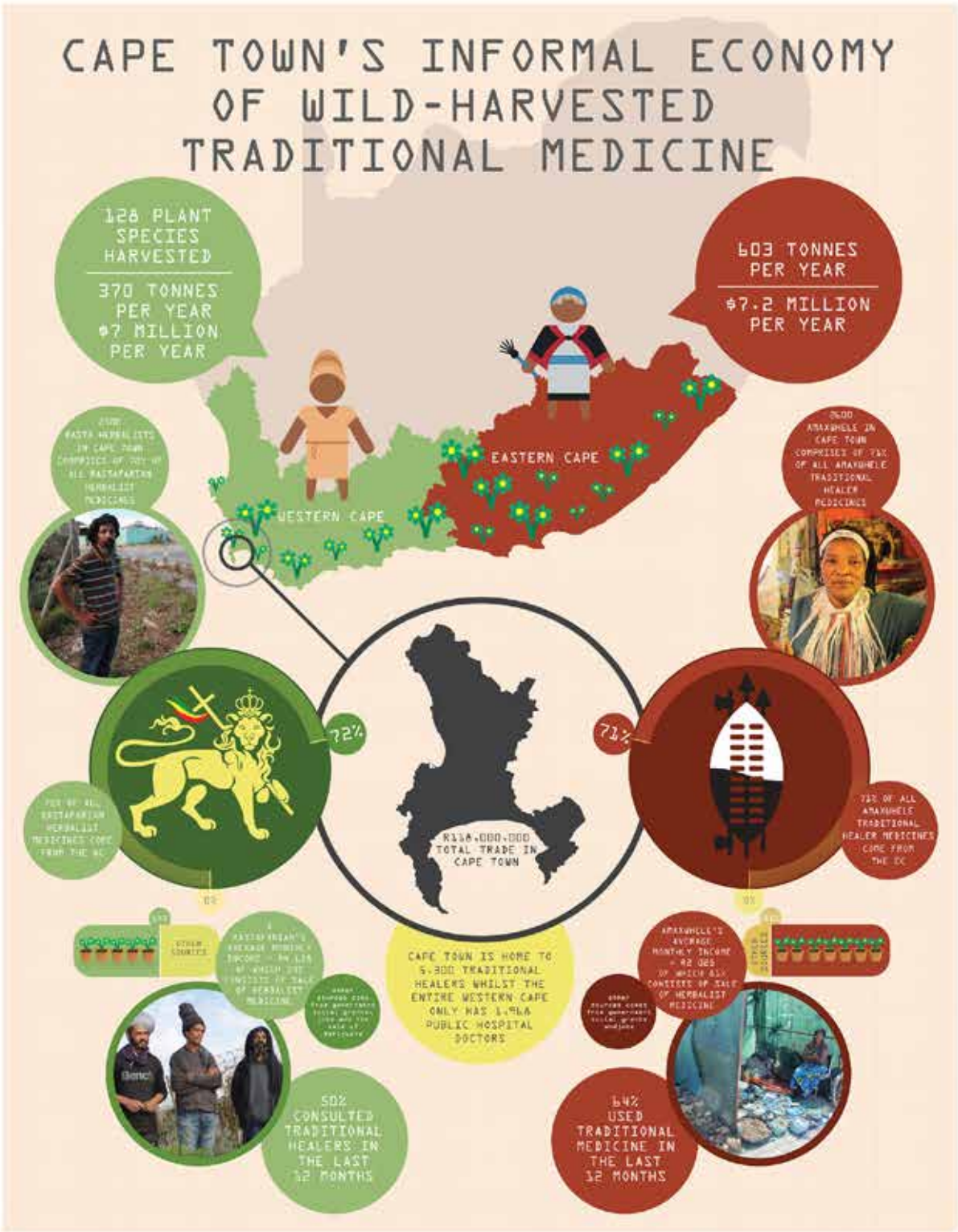
In order to broaden accessibility to the Ecology and Society research, the project has developed a number of visual products – Youtube videos and infographics. Throughout the duration of the project, photographs were taken and audio and

audio-materials collected. These materials help to document the research and engagement processes. Furthermore, an infographic summarising the broad informal economy of wild harvested medicines was produced.

**TABLE 5:  VIDEO OUTCOMES**

<i>Mapping illicitly harvested biodiversity</i>	 <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Oyfa97uEwaM">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Oyfa97uEwaM</a>
<i>The story of illicitly harvesting in Cape Town</i>	 <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p1fEDK8OYV8">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p1fEDK8OYV8</a>





# TURNING RESEARCH INTO ACTION

## HERBANISATION

Arising from the research and subsequent engagement with conservation officials, the pilot project of “Herbanisation” was initiated in 2012 consisting of 250 medicinal plants. Originating in Seawinds, an area of high unemployment and many social ills such as gangsterism, drug abuse and violence, the garden was established on a street pavement with open access to local healers and community members.

The project aimed to connect, heal and green the community through plants. Herbanisation aims to green streetscapes in economically marginalised areas while contributing to the livelihoods of local Rasta and Khoi herbalists and reconnecting community members with medicinal plants and indigenous knowledge. Since inception



of the pilot project in 2012, Herbanisation has expanded to include approximately 4,500 plants, funded with the support of the Table Mountain Fund (an independent trust associated with WWF-SA) and Rufford Small Grants for Nature. Herbanisation is a genuine sustainable development project that includes elements of:

### Working with local champions

The project was born out of a partnership between the Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation (NPC) and Neville van Schalkwyk, an accomplished gardener and Rasta herbalist elder in Seawinds. Working with established, respected and dependable individuals is key to project longevity and success.

1

### The use of gardens as vehicles

While providing herbalists and community members access to medicinal plants is a key aspect of the project, the gardens also serve as places and processes through which conversation is enabled between herbalists, conservation authorities and government. This is vital in linking grassroots community efforts with regional policy design and implementation.

2

### The application of open access principles

Herbanisation gardens are established on disused public open space where plants are freely accessible to local people. This model encourages interaction between people and plants while stimulating knowledge exchange and fostering a sense of community participation and ownership.

3

*The outcomes of Herbanisation are as follows;*

Herbanisation has resulted in a groundbreaking engagement between Rasta herbalists, conservation bodies and local botanical organisations. In addition, the project is strengthening linkages between park activities and urban conservation efforts, making local nature a key driver of urban renewal efforts.

1

Many Seawinds residents and local traditional healers harvest from the Herbanisation street gardens in order to treat themselves and their families. Not only does this contribute to the health and wellbeing of the local community, it also empowers individuals to take their health into their own hands and to feel proud of their role as indigenous knowledge bearers.

2

The Seawinds garden site is currently home to the Cape Dwarf chameleon (rare), Western Leopard Toad (endangered) and Cape Flats Conebush (critically endangered), demonstrating a clear positive impact for local biodiversity. In addition, Herbanisation is contributing to the strengthening of biocultural resilience and the reconnection of people with living systems.

3



The project has conducted knowledge sharing workshops and planting days between traditional protagonists – Bossie Doktors and conservation officials, and with technical advisors and policy-makers from local, provincial and national government. In July 2014 SLF and Rasta elder Neville van Schalkwyk hosted a community planting day in Seawinds, whereby more than 40 participant volunteers planted over 500 locally indigenous fynbos species on a piece of rehabilitated pavement. The event attracted nature conservators, bossie doctors, local and community volunteers, and was recorded in the short video – *Herbanisation*:



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o8N1bKiHx6g>

A highlight of engagement in this pillar was the April 2015 meeting of minds between Cape Town conservation professionals and Bossie Doktors in Seawinds. This knowledge sharing has achieved genuine engagement on the different perspectives held towards nature by these two groups, and worked to find consensus between opinions, with a view to advancing recommendations on ways in which mutually agreeable activities can be created.

This meeting was an historic event – bringing together two largely opposing groups for the first time to create the basis of a forthcoming publication recommending best practice guidelines for planting, managing and harvesting Cape Town biodiversity, especially in the case of rehabilitated urban landscapes.

## AWARDS

**Herbanisation is a multi-award winning project including:**

- Theo Manual Award for Conservation Education (2013).
- IUCN “Building Boundaries” Award for Conservation Action. The prize for this award was an all-expenses-paid trip to present Herbanisation at the World Parks Congress in Sydney in November 2014.
- Mail & Guardian “Greening the future” Award for Community Conservation (2015). – see below left of Andrew, Neville & Leif





# HEALTH PARTICIPATION

Healthy citizens are the greatest asset any country can have. SLF's work in Health Participation fosters public health through innovative engagement and research strategies. Our research and engagement approach explores, expands and shares the knowledge and perceptions held by people who live in townships and informal settlements about the health issues that most affect their lives. We apply an array of participatory methodologies to our work with communities, with a strong focus on action research and visual methods, which enable processes of relationship building and awareness raising. Our engagements with people in local contexts build platforms for learning and catalyse dialogue and debate in diverse settings, from events held in community halls to international policy spaces.



# HEALTH PARTICIPATION

## A SUMMARY OF WORK

The foundations for SLF's thematic pillar of Health Participation were put in place by Gill Black in early 2011. Work in this area has involved partnering with a multitude of individuals, organisations and institutions across the City of Cape Town. Over the years, the research and engagement efforts of the SLF Health Participation team have built this pillar up to achieve international recognition. Using a participatory approach, we have explored questions and understanding around the transmission, symptoms, diagnosis, prevention, treatment and cure of some of the most prevalent diseases affecting South African society. These explorations have deeply examined personal experience and lived realities, opening up strong interconnections with wider issues around stigma and discrimination, care and support, livelihoods and family.



Next to Swaziland, South Africa has the highest prevalence of tuberculosis (TB) globally, and the highest rate of TB/HIV co-infection in the world. There is a concomitant and worrying escalation of drug resistant TB across the nation, and a significant burden of childhood TB that often goes unrecognised. Much of SLF's Health Participation work to date has focused on these urgent and persistent public health concerns.

**A description of key projects that have contributed to growing the HP theme:**

- Delft Youth Theatre for Health
- Participate, Engage, Prevent (PEP):
  - The first PEP-TB project (PEP-TB 1)
  - The second PEP-TB project (PEP-TB 2):
    - ~ Photovoice
    - ~ Short personal stories of resilience and empowerment
- Participate Research Group: The Participate initiative

## Case study

# DELFT YOUTH THEATRE FOR HEALTH

SLF's Health Participation work was launched in Delft in 2011 by a small grant from the Department of Political Science at the University of the Western Cape. Delft is a large township in the northern suburbs of Cape Town with the highest incidence of drug-resistant TB and TB/HIV co-infection in the City.



This local participatory action research (PAR) project developed the capacity of youth and healthcare workers from Delft to aid the prevention of tuberculosis (TB) and HIV using a Theatre for Development approach. The action research participants named themselves 'Delft Youth Theatre for Health' (DYTfH) and, through a series of Research and Learning workshops facilitated by SLF, they together created a health promoting play entitled '*Bad News? Good News!*'

This original piece of applied theatre aimed to reduce stigma about TB and address the silence that inhibits TB prevention in high burden communities. The storyline was entirely based on the personal experiences and suggestions of the group members and explored the key problems of fear, discrimination and denial of people directly affected by TB. '*Bad News? Good News!*' provided key public health messages in a setting and context that resonate with people living in at-risk urban South African communities.

The DYTfH participants were trained by a professional actor and director in basic acting skills and went on to become the actors in their own play. The group gave 15 performances of '*Bad News? Good News!*' reaching local audiences of over 2 000 people. Most of these performances took place in government health facilities in Delft, which was made possible through our partnership with the Provincial Department of Health.

The project demonstrated the portability of applied community theatre and its power to capture the attention of audiences diverse in language, culture and age.

The Delft Youth Theatre for Health project gained international acclaim when it won the Advocacy prize of the Stop TB Partnership 'In TB' competition, in 2012. This was an open, global contest that sought to identify and highlight innovative approaches to TB advocacy.

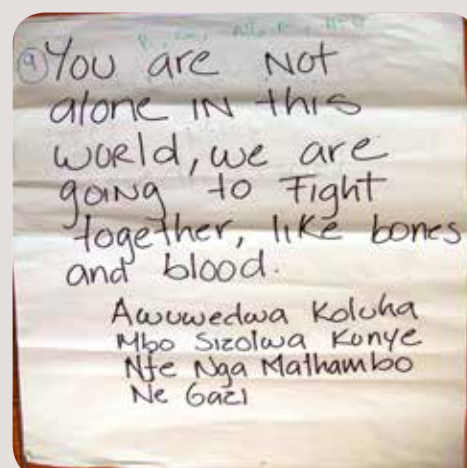


# PARTICIPATE, ENGAGE, PREVENT (PEP)

The 2011 DYTfH initiative paved the way for SLF's 'Participate, Engage and Prevent Tuberculosis' (PEP-TB) programme of work. PEP-TB was embodied by two distinct but closely related projects funded by USAID and implemented by SLF in 2013 and 2015.

## THE FIRST PEP-TB PROJECT (PEP-TB 1)

This was also implemented in Delft, in 2013. The work expanded the approach taken during our first Health Participation project and built upon the significant learning gained through DYTfH. The SLF team brought together over 20 community leaders, both young and old, who formed an energetic action research group that named themselves the 'Delft Community Help Campaign' (DCHC). The DCHC collaborated closely with SLF over a period of 12 months to develop a novel, community-led strategy to enhance TB awareness and prevention.



THE AWARENESS RAISING strategy that emerged from PEP-TB1 extended our applied theatre work and included the design and roll-out of an array of additional communication tools, to support and strengthen the messages conveyed through the drama.



IN THE INITIAL stages of PEP-TB 1, the DCHC members took part in multiple interactive and creative workshops facilitated by the SLF team. This series of workshops enabled the action research group to contemplate and discuss numerous

and interconnecting social, economic and political aspects of the local TB epidemic. Through this collective process, the group selected two health promoting messages that they considered to be a priority and wanted to disseminate across the Delft community. The action researchers also agreed upon the methods and channels through which these messages should be conveyed.

THE TWO HEALTH promoting messages selected by the DCHC put out a call for increased moral and family support for people fighting TB and HIV, and appealed to the community to recognise the multiple challenges associated with treatment adherence. The action researchers came up with the phrase 'treat together, beat forever' which aimed to combine these two key messages, and formed a thread running through the fabric of the project.

THE DCHC CHOSE and designed T-shirts, wristbands and lanyards to provide popular and effective communication tools for enhancing TB awareness, which were distributed widely at project and organisational events, and drama performances.

SIX MEMBERS OF the DCHC action research group elected to take part in a digital storytelling process, through which they were supported by the SLF team to



members in partnership with professional actor and director, David Muller. David also provided the action researchers with training in speech and drama techniques, and they went on to become the actors and chorus line in their own original plays.

THE DCHC TEAM engaged with the Delft community on multiple occasions, in different ways, all of which were chosen, planned and implemented by the local action researchers, with logistical support and resources provided by SLF.

THE YEBO YOUTH and Women's Day events were held at the Hague Centre for Community Development in August 2013. These gatherings attracted the attendance of over 150 people and were joined by stakeholders from 6 other organisations working towards TB prevention in Delft. Dance, rap, and poetry – as well as the presentation and discussion of some of the digital stories created by the action research participants – fostered lively engagement in a stimulating atmosphere. The youth event enabled a display of multiple talents, while simultaneously giving young people a space to collectively express their thoughts, concerns and questions related to TB and HIV. The Women's Day event roused the multi-cultural, all female audience to speak openly and demonstrate strong views, including the rights of children to be better informed about HIV.

share their personal experiences of how TB and HIV had directly impacted on their lives. The DST workshop ran as a parallel process to the PEP-TB 1 project and contributed to Participate, a global initiative to bring the voices of the poorest and most marginalised people in the world into the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals debate.

THE SHORT AND powerful films created through the DST process built a platform of content and characterisation for transition into applied theatre. Three original theatre scripts were developed by the DCHC



IN SEPTEMBER AND October 2013, the DCHC team performed their first play 'Together We Can', eleven times, in five different venues – both indoor and outdoor – and reached an audience of over 1 000 people. In November and December, the action research group performed their







second play 'The Beating' in 2 venues for over 180 people. The impact of these performances on the TB and HIV-related knowledge of 75 randomly selected audience members was measured through pre- and post-performance, questionnaire-based interviews. These surveys were conducted with demonstrated significant learning about aspects of TB transmission and symptoms, drug resistant TB and TB in children.

AN EXHIBITION CONSISTING of 50 colour

photographs was developed to provide a visual representation of the key project activities that took place between March and November 2013. The photographs show DCHC focus group members in action during participatory workshops, the Yebo Youth and Women's Day events, drama rehearsals and drama performances, and assisting with TB symptoms screening in their community. The photographic exhibition was presented publically as an accompaniment to two of the drama performances, at Nelson Mandela



Peace Park and Delft South library, and provided a further platform for discussion and debate amongst the people of Delft. The printing, mounting and display of these 50 photographs was made possible due to a grant from the UK-based NGO, Target Tuberculosis.

THROUGHOUT THE COURSE of PEP-TB 1, key partnerships were forged or strengthened with 12 other organisations and institutions.



LOCAL							
The Delft Community Advisory Board	Afrika Tikkun		Hope 4 Destiny		Touching Nations		Rainbow Arts Organization
Masithembele		Delft Women's Circle		Tshintsha MaAfrika	Delft Public Library & Delft South Library	Delft Community Health Centre & Delft South Clinic	
INTERNATIONAL							
The Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, UK		Target TB, UK		USAID Program South Africa		and USAID TB Care II	





## THE SECOND PEP-TB PROJECT (PEP-TB 2)

The second PEP-TB project (PEP-TB 2) was implemented in the area of Vrygrond and Capricorn, in the southern suburbs of Cape Town, in 2015. The project built upon the lessons learned from the previous Health Participation projects in Delft, and again involved SLF partnering with multiple health oriented NGOs and community-based organisations. We worked with visual participatory approaches to explore the experiences and perspectives of community healthcare workers involved in monitoring TB treatment adherence.



THE PEP-TB PROJECTS illustrate our evolving approach to Health Participation, especially the ways in which we are exploring how different visual participatory methods can be layered and sequenced to enable transitions from individual thinking to collective action.



PEP-TB II followed an Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilisation (ACSM) approach with the aim of increasing awareness about TB, TB/HIV and MDR-TB in communities located in the Southern Sub-District of the City of Cape Town. The SLF project team engaged with residents from

the neighbouring townships of Vrygrond, Capricorn, Seawinds and Overcome Heights. Through a series of participatory workshops – and in close partnership with other NGOs working in the project settings – a multi-pronged approach to TB awareness and prevention was developed.

\* PEP-TB I (Engaging a vulnerable South African community in tuberculosis and HIV prevention using a participatory approach) was supported by the USAID TB Program South Africa.

\*\*PEP-TB II (Participation in action for the prevention of tuberculosis and HIV) was supported by the international USAID TB Care II program.



As part of the overall strategy, the project built upon the creative capacity of two local focus groups, aiming to foster TB awareness and prevention through the creation of digital stories, the production of an original, educational play, and the development of a photographic exhibition. These outputs were presented at community engagement events held in Capricorn, Seawinds, Athlone and Delft organised by SLF and attended by a total of nearly 400 people.



A MAJOR OBJECTIVE of PEP-TB II was to illustrate, through audio-visual processes, personal experiences of success to encourage TB and HIV prevention and treatment. To this end, the SLF project team facilitated a 5-day digital storytelling (DST) workshop at the end of March 2015. The focus group that participated included door-to-door TB and HIV treatment adherence monitors working for the NGOs Living Hope and Compassion in Action. When the SLF team embarked on the DST workshop, the concept was to work with these community healthcare workers to understand more about their health work experiences. A surprising outcome was that



the care workers decided to rather tell stories about their own close family members who had suffered from TB and/or HIV.

The stories that were created through the DST process conveyed the very real ongoing challenges of stigma and discrimination, and the resulting implications for care and treatment of people with TB/HIV. The stories extended past conventional healthcare concerns and delved into the emotional trauma associated with stigma and discrimination associated with family support of those experiencing these diseases. At the end of the workshop process the SLF project team realised that this was a rare opportunity for community care workers to focus on themselves and their personal experiences of loved ones being affected by TB/HIV, and to reflect on what had influenced their choices to become community care workers.



It is often perceived by patients that community care workers are rude, impatient and insensitive towards them. The digital stories that were created by TB/HIV care workers through this project have clearly shown their integrity and compassion. If more care workers could be given opportunities to publically share what they experience through their work, and talk about their journeys to becoming caregivers, this could foster greater understanding and tolerance among their patients.

A FURTHER KEY OBJECTIVE of PEP-TB II was to empower community members for health promotion action through a participatory Theatre for Development approach. An improvisational drama, 'Never Give Up' was collaboratively designed between the Popular Education Programme (PEP), SLF, and project focus group participants. The non-scripted play focused on the day-to-day experiences of the community health care worker participants as they carried out their door-to-door health care services. The play depicts the grounded elements of work that go towards encouraging effective treatment of TB/HIV in a township setting.

'Never Give Up' was performed at our two major PEP-TB II community engagement events in Capricorn (May 2015) and Seawinds (June 2015). Two additional performances were given for members of the Women's Circle in more intimate settings in Athlone and at the Delft Community Library (June 2015).

The women's circle in Athlone is one of many groups of women who gather regularly to discuss various issues related to the well-being of their communities. The circles are run by the women themselves and facilitated occasionally by representatives from the Popular Education Project.

The overall impact of the PEP-TB II project was evaluated through individual interviews and group discussions that were facilitated by SLF staff and took place before and after

the engagement events. 65% of the event attendees who participated in pre- and post-event interviews and group discussions illustrated learning in at least one thematic area relating to TB and HIV as a direct result of the activities presented at the community engagement events. In addition, 15 project participants were given training in TB, TB/HIV and MDR-TB by SLF staff, to enable them in TB symptoms screening. 14 of these trainees took part in an evaluation designed to measure knowledge gained as a result of their TB training. Analysis of the evaluation showed that the vast majority of the trainees gained learning in multiple aspects their TB, HIV and MDR-TB related knowledge, and 100% in at least one learning area.



A total of 328 adult community members were screened for TB at project events, of which 51 were found to be symptomatic and



were referred to their local health clinic for further TB testing.



A new Facebook page and a series of webpages on the SLF website were developed specifically for this project and were used to disseminate news and updates about its activities.



#### WITHIN THIS PROJECT SLF PARTNERED WITH

Living Hope

Compassion in Action

The Popular Education Programme

The Community Healing Network

Butterfly Arts Project

All of these were new partnerships for the Foundation.





Stop smoking



Togetherness

# PHOTOVOICE

Photovoice is a participatory method which enables people to represent and bring recognition to the places where they live and their priorities for change, by taking photographs. The Photovoice process provides participants with an opportunity to identify and record the day-to-day realities of their communities – as they see them – and thereby express their knowledge, opinions and ideas for improvement.



Dik gesuip



Hands together

By sharing their photographs with wide and diverse audiences, from family members to policy-makers, the photographers can promote conversations both locally and globally about issues that may be hard to raise through dialogue alone.

Within the framework of the PEP-TB II project, and through collaboration with several community based organisations, 14 enthusiastic young residents from the townships of Seawinds and Capricorn – ranging in age from 11 to 33 – were engaged in a Photovoice process. The participants attended a 5-day workshop, during which they were engaged in learning about tuberculosis (TB), multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB), extensively drug resistant tuberculosis (XDR-TB) and human immuno-deficiency virus (HIV). During the workshop process, professional photographers and facilitators provided training in



A full taxi causes TB



Life





Fresh

Fresh



No windows

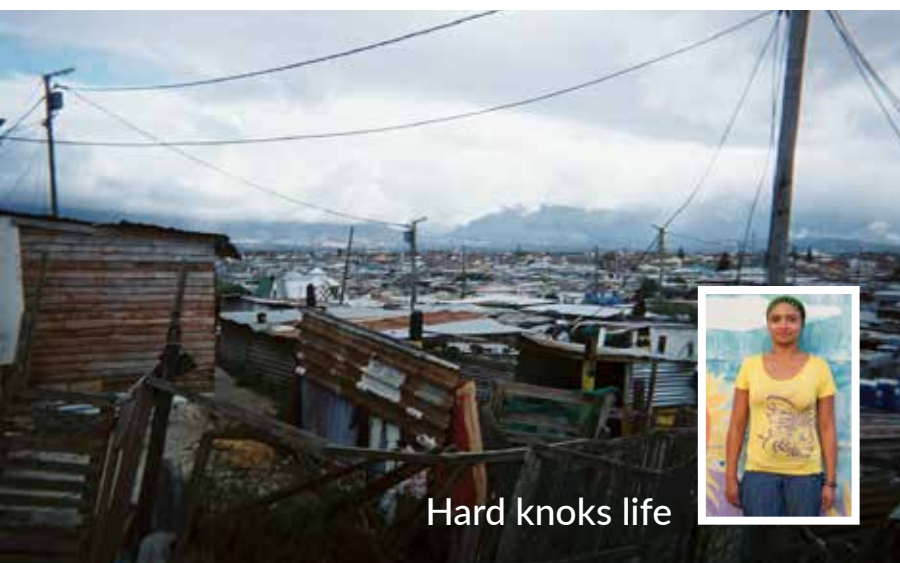


a variety of photography techniques. Each participant was then issued with a disposable camera and requested to take photographs that captured their visual responses to the questions: What increases the spread of TB and HIV in your community?; and What makes life better for people who have TB or HIV in your community?

A total of 131 photographs were taken over 4 days. All of the images were printed and reviewed collectively within the workshop setting. Participants were asked to reflect on the pictures they had taken and to write a caption for each photograph, to describe what it was showing. Sixty-seven of the photographs were of sufficient quality for printing and exhibiting. The exhibition was showcased at two large-scale community engagement events facilitated by SLF in Capricorn and Seawinds during the months of May and June 2015. These events focused on raising local



God shining down



Hard knocks life



awareness about TB and HIV, and the exhibition was a major highlight of both events. The photographs were also presented on Mandela Day in Kommetjie at an event organised Living Hope, and NGO with which SLF partnered throughout the duration of the PEP-TB II project.

In addition, the photographs have been collated into a full-color booklet that also provides information about TB and HIV, and where to go for advice. 200 copies of this booklet have been printed, for wide dissemination.

A .pdf of the booklet and a selection of the photographs can also be viewed on the project website at <http://livelihoods.org.za/projects/pep-tb-ii/pep-tb-ii-resources>.

We would like to acknowledge the partnership of *The Butterfly Art Project*, *The Hang Ten Pool Club* and *The Community Healing Network*, in this initiative.



Dirty idiot



Filthy streets





## Short personal stories of resilience and empowerment

### THE IMPACT OF PEP-TB 2 AT THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

#### SPEAKING OUT ABOUT THE

## STRUGGLES OF CARE

Through our USAID TB Care II funded project, SLF brought together a focus group of six women from Vrygrond, Seawinds, Capricorn and Overcome Heights. One of these woman was Lillian. Some people might refer to Lillian as an 'ordinary community member' but a more fitting way to describe her would be to say that she is a pillar of strength and an inspirational role model.



LILLIAN LEFT HER job to take care of her husband who had contracted TB. He became very sick and eventually had to be hospitalised. Lillian's experience of caring for her husband was a great struggle but he had a mostly successful recovery and, despite being much less able, he left the hospital to join Lillian in their home. Through the project's digital story-telling workshops, Lillian told an in-depth and heart-felt story about this struggle, emphasising the emotional abuse she received from her husband as a result of his compromised and painful position in undergoing TB treatment. Despite this Lillian persevered. The story beautifully depicts her relief with the words "I could taste the salt in my mouth" anticipating tears of joy at her husband's recovery on the day he was released from the hospital.

FOUR MONTHS LATER at a meeting where the project was evaluated in a discussion with the focus group, Lillian had the following to say about her participation as a focus group member:

*'I really liked to work on this project because I have made very good friends, I have understanding and believe it or not this [has] really helped me personally to heal from the inside.*

*When I started this project I was very hurt. I was unforgiving because I had to look after my husband. And as you know what type of moods he had and the whole thing and the pain.*

*As I was in this project I am a quite different person now, I can talk about anything that I went through with my husband without shedding a tear because the support I did receive make talking about it easier'.*

THE EXPERIENCE OF having told her story was a significant component in the process of Lillian's own personal healing. This reveals an often neglected dimension of healthcare, how do the caregivers of TB patients, who are usually close family and friends, persist and remain healthy themselves?

THE HEALING PROCESS did not stop with Lillian finding the strength to share her story

during the DST workshop. At the project engagement event in Seawinds, Lillian's digital story was screened to over 200 community members. Afterwards, a women approached Lillian and expressed her gratitude for the public sharing of the story. The woman explained that she was currently looking after her brother who is undergoing TB treatment and directs his severe frustrations towards her. The woman explained to Lillian that she thought it was only her brother who was experiencing these bad moods and making her job as his carer difficult. Now that she has seen that Lillian's experience was similar, she feels better motivated to care for her brother.

LILLIAN WAS GREATLY touched by this interaction. She said that since the woman spoke to her, she realises the effect that her story can have on a community in which the experiences of those providing care for TB patients is not spoken about openly enough.

THIS PROJECT, WHICH sought to understand the socially relevant elements of TB and HIV care, has demonstrated that sharing stories related to those who are affected by the diseases, including the caregivers and that the potential for emotional healing through digital story-telling is significant. The interaction that Lillian experienced at the public engagement event has revealed the potential for cohesion amongst community members around a matter that is generally silenced, inspiring connectivity and collective support.

## PIERRE'S JOURNEY



The second community engagement event that was organised within the framework of the PEP-TB II project took place in the Seawinds Multipurpose Centre on the evening of June 1st 2015.

THIS WAS THE flagship event for the project as it was organised in partnership with the Community Healing Network and involved energetic contributions from several other community based organisations including the Mocha Mama dance group, a local marimba band/drumming group from Khayelitsha. The event was attended by over 200 people.

THE PROGRAM ALSO featured an invited speaker called Pierre who was known to one of the SLF team members. We were informed that Pierre had TB in the recent past, and that he wanted to talk about his journey to recovery. Little did we know what a powerful story Pierre had to share, and how well the audience would respond to all he had to say.

THIS STORY, WHICH was shared openly and with stark honesty, represents the reality of so many other young men and women who live in the townships and informal settlements of Cape Town. But most of all it is a story of success because it demonstrates remarkable strength and shows what we can overcome if we never give up.

*Pierre spoke in Afrikaans. This is a direct translation of his speech into English.*

*'I SMOKED DRUGS, I smoked tik...this is what I looked like because I was smoking tik (pointing to an unrecognizable image of himself on the projector screen). But all I want to tell you tonight is that TB can be cured, if you are willing...*

*I lived in Capricorn when I was still smoking. We were a group, always hanging around together on a Friday. I used to smoke out my entire wages. What I want to tell you tonight is, it's easy to get it. In my friendship circle...You owe the next person the truth. My friend, only from a zol (marijuana roll-up) I got it. I can't point fingers, it was my own fault. I decided to do it. I went for tests at the clinic, I did a sputum test... positive. They told me I needed to go for treatment for six months, that I needed to go for counselling, and I went. I thought my life was over, because a person who looks like this (pointing at the picture again), is already at death's door. Yes, knocked out! It requires willpower if you want to get healthy, if you want to live a long life. Go for your treatment, so I went. The first two months my weight was 30.1kgs. I looked like a walking stick (showing the audience how he walked hunched over) but my girlfriend was there and my family was there. They stood by me. After the 4th month, my weight this time was 40kg. But I went, I went for my treatment, I kept on and on and on...The last couple of months around the 5th month, I went for a weight check again. Today I weigh 60.7kgs, look at me now compared to that picture. TB can be cured. I would like to thank my family and God, with God all things are possible.*

*It was not the end of the road for me there. In the time that I was finishing up with my TB treatment another shock came...HIV! Yes, HIV. Today I can't point fingers, it was my choice, right, to take those chances. So again, I had to go for counselling. HIV cannot be cured but it's important to take your medication. Today I will still live a long life because I take my medication.*

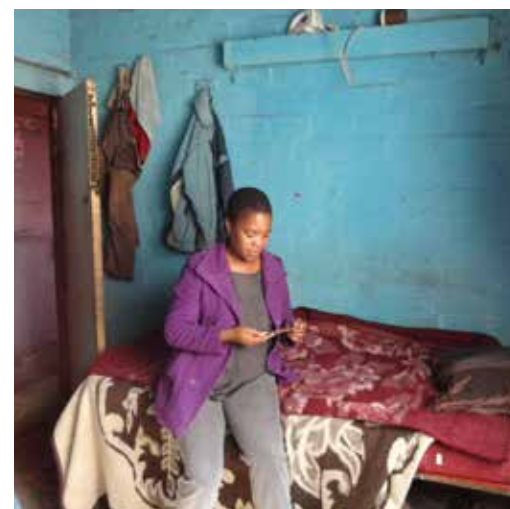
*What I would like to say in closing to everyone here is this. They say education is power, knowledge is power. But what I would like to tell you all tonight is "Take your medication, it's your health for tomorrow".*



## Participate Research Group

# THE PARTICIPATE INITIATIVE

SLF joined the Participate initiative in 2014, as one of 18 organisations from across the globe that comprise the Participate Research Group (PRG). The vision of the initiative focused on building a global framework to support the capacity of individuals and groups to design and implement their own strategies for development.



*Above: All the Participate DST participants were members of Delft Community Help Campaign, an action research group mobilised by SLF during the PEP-TB 1 project. Above right: Another participant, Ingrid, welcomed the chance to pass on her new knowledge about TB gained through PEP-TB 1 workshops, and to convey the importance of her family's support while on TB treatment, to others in her community.*

Using a variety of participatory approaches, the PRG aimed to provide high quality evidence on the reality of poverty at ground level and to bring the perspectives of the poorest and most marginalised into the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals debate.

As a member of the PRG, SLF implemented two participatory research projects in two South African cities, one in Cape Town and the other in Johannesburg. In Cape Town, community members from the township of Delft created a series digital stories, vividly depicting how TB and HIV have directly impacted upon their lives. All the Participate DST participants were members of Delft Community Help Campaign, an action research group mobilised by SLF during the PEP-TB 1 project.

At a micro-community level, the SLF DST participants were impacted in different but significant ways by their short film-

making experience. For example, Siphokazi explained to an SLF team member that she had never previously had the opportunity to talk so openly and honestly about her mother's illness and death due to HIV/AIDS, and how it had affected her personally. Although sharing her story was a painful and emotional process for Siphokazi, she said it brought her a sense of relief and strengthened her passion to help young children orphaned by HIV. Another participant, Ingrid, welcomed the chance to pass on her new knowledge about TB gained through PEP-TB 1 workshops, and to convey the importance of her family's support while on TB treatment, to others in her community.

At a broader community level, a selection of the DSTs were shown on two separate occasions in Delft in August 2013. Both events were aimed at increasing awareness about TB and HIV in the township, and focused specifically on aspects of family support and treatment adherence. The first event, **Yebo Youth**, was

tailored for a youth audience, and the second was held in recognition of Women's Day in South Africa. At both events, the stories catalysed lengthy discussion and debate amongst attendees. The fact that the stories came from within their own community and were known to be true, clearly influenced people's connection with their messages and the desire to respond to them.



group were shown at a public exhibition, 'Work With Us', which was held by the UK Participate team in New York in September 2013. The exhibition ran for two weeks during United Nations General Assembly meetings and coincided with the 9th Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals session and 'The Contributions of Women, the Young and Civil Society to the Post-2015 Development Agenda' event.

The perspectives of the DST participants on the continued influence of infectious diseases in the context of poverty provided a grounded contribution towards health policy debate. A selection of the DSTs created by the DCHC action research

The DST process fostered agency and empowerment within all of the DCHC participants, who continued in their campaign to fight the TB/HIV epidemic.

The Participate initiative was co-convened by the Institute of Development Studies (Sussex, UK) and Beyond 2015, and funded by UKAid.



<http://livelihoods.org.za/projects/participate-digital-stories>

## AWARDS



The Delft Youth Theatre for Health project won the **Advocacy prize of the Stop TB partnership** In TB competition in 2012. This was a global, open contest that sought to highlight innovative approaches to TB Advocacy.



In November 2015, Gill Black was granted a **Wellcome Trust International Engagement Award** to further her work in Health Participation, with a focus on engaging township residents in heart health and biomedical cardiovascular research.

## ACADEMIC PRODUCTS

YEAR	TITLE
2012	Poster at the 3rd South African TB conference in Durban
2014	Two talks at the 4th South African TB conference in Durban
2015	Talk at the 2015 Wellcome Trust International Engagement Workshop, in Botswana 'A brief take on food, health and the environment from a South African perspective'
2015	Talk at the Oxford Clinical Research Unit meeting on Ethics in Participatory Visual Methods, in Cambodia 'Zooming In and Zooming Out'



## FUTURE FUNDED WORK

Gill Black has received new funding from the Wellcome Trust and through the 'Making All Voices Count' (MAVC) initiative to continue her work on Health Participation into 2017.

The Wellcome Trust project, entitled '*The Heart of the Matter*' brings together township community members across a wide age range with biomedical scientists from Professor Hans Strijdom's cardiovascular research group at Stellenbosch University.

Through an array of visual participatory approaches, these two diverse groups will share their perspectives about what healthy eating means, and the aims, approach to and need for research into heart disease. The MAVC project – which will be led by SLF Senior Associate Joanna Wheler – is entitled '*Translating Complex Realities through Technology: Lessons about government responsiveness in South Africa*'. Gill will oversee the health component of this large project. She will explore the

intersection between the non-governmental health care sector and government health facilities.

Clinic health boards will provide a major platform for these explorations. Community healthcare workers (CCWs) who are employed by local NGOs in the Southern Sub-district of Cape Town will be the key citizen participants within this research piece. Three interactive visual methods will be used to amplify their voices including digital story-telling (DST), collective story analysis, and a collaborative video process. Through these tech-enabled methods we will learn more about the possibilities for citizens to engage in the management of their local health facilities. The outputs will be shared at community and policy engagement events with the objective of promoting dialogue between CCWs and City Health.





# CITIZEN ACTION

SLF's work on the informal economy has taken the organisation into the poorest parts of the city; places that have greater social challenges than most. Addressing these social ills is a key development challenge. Informed by our international experience in the development sector from across the global south, we believe that the best way to embrace this challenge is by helping to facilitate citizen-led responses. We want to work with citizens living in townships and informal settlements, helping them to take their own ideas about how to address the problems they face further. In order to do this, SLF also facilitates engagements between citizens, government, the private sector, and organised civil society on pressing issues. This philosophy forms the core of our research, engagement and innovation in the Citizen Action pillar. We use many participatory and visual methods in conducting research, facilitating citizen-state engagement and in partnering with local citizens around innovation.



# CITIZEN ACTION

## A SUMMARY OF WORK

The Citizen Action theme is the most recent addition to SLF, commencing formally in about 2010, with an ESRC funded project on Agency & Governance in Contexts of Civil Conflict Project. More substantive work began with the arrival of Dr Joanna Wheeler, formerly of the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) in the UK in 2014. The theme generates knowledge around forms of citizen agency on social challenges including insecurity, xenophobia, health, and gender-based violence. This is published for academic and research audiences. Our engagement work focuses on bringing affected citizens, researchers and policy-makers together, especially around issues of economic rights, community safety, and gender-based violence and related policies. SLF has engaged with policy-makers and street trader communities of Ivory Park, neighbourhood watches and community safety initiatives in Delft South, and provincial government officials from the Department of Community Safety. Our innovation has focused on the Safer Shebeens project, that works with shebeeners to enhance the safety of shebeens through surfacing local rules and designing logos to represent those to patrons and the wider community.

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***Projects under the Citizen Action pillar include:***

### **TECHNOLOGY AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

**2015-2017:** Translating Complex Realities through Technology: Lessons about government responsiveness in South Africa, part of the Making All Voices Count Grand Challenge for Development (examining issues from across all 4 SLF thematic pillars)

### **INSECURITY, VIOLENCE AND CITIZEN AGENCY**

- **2015-2016:** Citizen-led policies for safer and inclusive cities: 2015-2016, 'Citizen-led policies for safer and inclusive cities shifting accountabilities in Cape Town, South Africa'. Pilot study on participatory monitoring and accountability on issues of security in Delft for the global sustainable development goals, with Participate, UNICEF and UNWomen
- **2014:** Collaboration with the Delft South Neighbourhood Watch to conduct real-time crime mapping
- **2014:** Understanding Activism Against Gender-Based Violence with Prevention in Action

### **ECONOMIC RIGHTS**

**2012:** A street trader exhibition with microenterprises and policy-makers in Ivory Park, Johannesburg

### **XENOPHOBIA**

- **2014:** The role of brokers and corruption at the Cape Town home affairs building
- **2010-2012:** Agency & Governance in Contexts of Civil Conflict Project, in partnership with PASSOP

### **GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE POLICY**

- **2014:** The role of activists in townships in addressing gender-based violence, with the Institute of Development Studies
- **2014:** The role of men and boys in collective action on sexual and gender-based violence with the Institute of Development Studies and Sonke Gender Justice to feed into their national advocacy strategy for a National Strategic Plan on gender-based violence

### **SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY**

- **2014:** The Safer Shebeens initiative
- **2015:** Stakeholder mapping for a project on water and waste in Hout Bay

## Project summaries

# TECHNOLOGY & ACCOUNTABILITY

## TRANSLATING COMPLEX REALITIES THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIVENESS IN SOUTH AFRICA, PART OF THE MAKING ALL VOICES COUNT GRAND CHALLENGE FOR DEVELOPMENT 2015-2017

Twenty years after the end of Apartheid in South Africa, optimism surrounding the new constitution is waning. Despite extensive constitutional provisions for participation, many South Africans continue to live on the margins. There is growing discontent with government due to widespread corruption and high levels of insecurity and violence. Service delivery protests are commonplace within townships and informal settlements. Successful collective action is limited to a handful of high-profile cases, and many citizens living in precarious conditions are not part of organised civil society. They are 'invisible,' in policy terms.



Within the aid industry, much hope has been placed on new technologies to strengthen accountability. Some civil society organisations in South Africa have worked to support the use of technology for enabling citizen participation. However, there is limited evidence of the effectiveness of technologies for accountability in the South African context. Many technological approaches and policies remain inadequately grounded in the country's diverse and complex local realities, undermining their potential to address forms of exclusion.

SLF approaches technology as a combination of processes and tools, with a variety of purposes and characteristics. Examples include participatory geospatial mapping (using technology to aggregate and visualise data differently); digital storytelling and

collaborative video (using technology as part of the creative process to amplify citizen's narratives); and technology enabled design, to visualise how things could be done differently. We will compare the contribution of these technologies and processes to citizen voice, group formation and changes in the perspectives of government representatives. We will also consider the role of intermediary actors.

This project involves a multi-dimensional and multi-disciplinary examination of technologically-enabled research and community/policy engagement processes that SLF has pioneered over the last five years. This examination will transpire through in-depth retrospective and real-time action research case studies on key thematic areas of SLF's work.



# INSECURITY, VIOLENCE & CITIZEN AGENCY

## CITIZEN-LED POLICIES FOR SAFER AND INCLUSIVE CITIES

SHIFTING ACCOUNTABILITIES IN CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA 2015-2016

Violence and insecurity are the most pressing problems in townships and informal settlements in South Africa. Despite formal mechanisms for participation, the policy context for addressing violence is problematic, and a number of structural factors undermine the potential for citizen-led accountability. Many who live in townships experience multiple forms of exclusion and marginality and are invisible in policy terms. Thus, exclusion and the lack of government responsiveness mutually reinforce one another.



On the basis of SLF's analysis and experience, a single event or mechanism for accountability is not sufficient to change entrenched, structural causes for the lack of accountability. This action learning process will first recognise the complexity of the situation, and then use an iterative approach to explore what is possible within a local, urban context. The case study will document where the potential for shifting accountabilities can be found and how this relates to the inclusion of the most marginalised.

The study focuses on highly marginalised citizens (including young people, citizen activists, members of the police and members of the Community Police Forum and neighbourhood watch), some of who are collectively organised and others who are not—but all of

whom are committed to working for a safer and more inclusive city. The action learning case design will promote dialogue between citizen actors and activists, community watch representatives, the Community Policing Forum, representatives of the Delft police station and the Provincial Department of Community Safety, about how to address violence, insecurity and safety.

The proposed case study approach will explore the conditions under which action research and action learning processes can amplify citizen voices and lead to increased government accountability. It will also enable deeper understanding of the specificity of the context. The project will be carried out with an explicit focus on tracking the influence of participatory processes on citizens and government actors' responsiveness.

## Case study

# GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

## GENDER BASED VIOLENCE & SONKE GENDER JUSTICE

### ACTION RESEARCH ON COLLECTIVE ACTION

From May 2014 to October 2014, the Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation (NPC), in collaboration with Sonke Gender Justice and the Institute of Development Studies, developed an action research project focused on understanding the role of collective action for addressing structural and gender-based violence (GBV) in Cape Town. The project was particularly interested in understanding the role of boys and men towards transformative change around gender based violence.



THE PROJECT ENGAGED with 14 Community Action Team (CAT) activists, hailing from various Cape Town communities, including Gugulethu, Delft, Nyanga and Khayelitsha. The project included an intensive three-day digital story-telling workshop in May 2014, followed by a second workshop in October. During the May workshop, each of the activists had the opportunity to explore and recount how gender-based violence has influenced his or her life through a participatory, digital story-telling process. The major outputs from this event consisted of twelve digital stories, personally narrated by each of the activists. All of the stories articulated powerful messages around gender and violence, but also of resilience and hope.

The October 2014 workshop was held at the SLF studio and co-facilitated by SLF, IDS and Sonke. Using each of the activists'

digital stories as a starting point, the goal of this workshop was to assess and analyse the role of power in each scenario, as well as to







identify how individual relationships changed throughout the course of each story. From this workshop, individual 'power maps' were developed to visually demonstrate these changes.

To wrap-up the project's engagement activities, a full day of stakeholder policy engagement was held in Khayelitsha. The

goal of this meeting was to discuss the implications of what had been learned throughout the project and how these learnings might feed into the design of the new National Strategic Plan against Gender-Based Violence, which is being developed through the South African Ministry of Women. This stakeholder discussion was attended by about 40 stakeholders all working to end

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) – including activists, CSO representatives, academics and policy-makers.

## THE DIGITAL STORY TELLING PROCESS

CONDUCTING A DIGITAL Story Telling workshop, particularly around sensitive themes such as violence, can be both an incredibly challenging and rewarding experience, both for facilitators and participants. While the outcomes of such a workshop can be very revealing and important from a research perspective, capturing these stories in video format also allows the opportunity for stories to be shared to a larger audience. Unlike traditional forms of media, which often relate only second-hand accounts of violence, digital stories offer an opportunity for the most marginalised to share their experiences in a way that is compelling and informative.

*MY NAME IS VELISA. I was born 1986 in Gauteng. I used to stay with my mother, sister and my brother. We were a very happy family. All this time I had a secret, and I didn't know how I was going to tell my mother. I used to sit in my bedroom and think how I was going to tell her.*

*They say it is not black people's culture to be a lesbian. People used to call me names like 'Satanist', saying I had 'snakes' because I didn't have a boyfriend, and I sat by myself. Being called names was painful and it was breaking my spirit.*

*One day I decided to sit down with my mother and tell her that I am a lesbian. I don't like boys. I love women. Then she left me and went to her room, the next morning she never spoke to me. My mother and I stopped being close. We used to talk about anything. Now things changed. Not speaking with my mother was very painful. I sat and I thought of a better solution for myself. In December 2004 I decided to go to my grandmother in Khayelitsha in Cape Town. Then I found my grandmother accepted me, she gave me love and support and wanted me to be happy. I was happy. I even forgot how my mother treated me.*

*It was hard in the streets of Khayelitsha. There was that group of boys sitting in the corner looking at people. One day I was robbed by these guys, in a street near my place. They took out three knives, two of them pointed a knife at me. One of them searched my pockets and took money and my cell phone. I didn't want to go to the police, because when they see me they are going to say you were beaten by a man, but you look like one.*

*In 2011 I joined a family called 'Free Gender' and they were working with a lot of lesbians like me. We used to meet and talk about all the issues that we face as lesbians. It was a relief having this new family of lesbians, I was happy. I was also happy at home with my grandmother.*




On the other hand, when not managed correctly, digital storytelling has the potential to be extractive and disempowering for those involved. If there is not a sufficient level of trust amongst participants, or if the facilitator does not effectively manage the power relations of the room, the process may become extractive and hurtful, instead of empowering.

One particularly inspiring story of hope and resilience comes from Vee, who shared her story about facing violence in her life as a lesbian – see opposite page:



*Photo of Vees story – GBV workshop*

(VEE, A COMMUNITY ACTIVIST PARTICIPANT, 2014). Watch Vee's story, and those of other activists from this research process at:

 <http://interactions.eldis.org/capetown-digital-stories-on-sgbv>

## CORE LEARNINGS ON COLLECTIVE ACTION AND GENDER- BASED VIOLENCE JUSTICE

**2014: The role of men and boys in collective action on sexual and gender-based violence** with the Institute of Development Studies and Sonke Gender Justice to feed into their national advocacy strategy for a National Strategic Plan on gender-based violence.

- The issue of ethics and participatory research methods emerged prominently during this research. Facilitators had to be very cautious and respectful during the digital storytelling process, since many of the stories that emerged revealed deeply sensitive and personal narratives. The process of ongoing consent was practiced. In the end, only two of the activists provided consent for their story to be shared publicly, but many revealed ambitious plans to share their stories amongst trusted networks.
- Due to high occurrences of violence within South Africa, it is harmful and impossible to delink gender-based violence from regular occurrences of violence in the country.
- Although a lack of funding for CSOs was a barrier to providing support to victims of SGBV, we also found that it is often the organisations without substantial funding that provide the best support and also call on the South African government to be more responsive to its citizens.
- Initiatives focused on gender transformative collective action have the potential to bring together diverse groups and individuals into dialogue and partnership across contexts.
- For mobilisation purposes, it is important to engage both with men and women in positions of power. Men have an important role to play in holding each other accountable towards ending SGBV.
- A clear vision must be developed by diverse stakeholders working to end SGBV. This is key for holding each other accountable and building partnerships built on trust.
- The government must allow for transparent policy-making processes around SGBV, as well as open up transparent funding mechanisms for sustaining the work of CSOs working at the community level.



## UNDERSTANDING ACTIVISM AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WITH PREVENTION IN ACTION 2014



*Above left: Agency & Violence workshop with PASSOP. Above right: Gender-based activism workshop with blue sheet*

Conducted in partnership with the Institute for Development Studies (IDS) in the United Kingdom, this partnership explored the emergence of citizen agency through engaging with community-based activists in the Prevention in Action (PIA) Programme run in Khayelitsha in Cape Town. This programme was implemented by Project Concern International (PCI) in partnership with two provincial networks on Violence Against Women (VAW) based in KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape. Local activists developed strategies for responding

to violence, including working with influential community members to mobilise their friends and family into action-oriented groups. While action mainly addressed male violence against female partners, and sexual violence, activists also addressed female to male partner violence, inter-generational violence, and other physical violence in their communities. A significant number of incidents that activists engaged with led to police involvement or other legal processes. In the majority of cases, activists used personal engagement to create dialogue with those involved.

## XENOPHOBIA

### AGENCY & GOVERNANCE

IN CONTEXTS OF CIVIL CONFLICT PROJECT, WITH PASSOP 2010-2012

Conducted with the refugee rights NGO, Passop (People Against Suffering and Oppression), the Agency and Governance project set out to explore the possible role of armed non-state actors in the xenophobic attacks of 2008 in Imizamo Yethu, Hout Bay as part of an international comparative project. Through a series of participatory workshops with various groups of residents from Imizamo Yethu, local and foreign, young and old, we surfaced that xenophobic conflict is just one part of a larger problem of insecurity and violence in the settlement. Notably however, while violence is pervasive in everyday life, and reflects sub-optimal relations with the local state (especially police), it is not constitutive of local politics. It is however, exacerbated by the lack of coherent, legitimate and assertive leadership in Imizamo Yethu.

### THE INFORMAL ECONOMY

SPAZA SHOPS, NETWORKS AND BUSINESS PRACTICE 2013

While tackled directly in the study of violence in Imizamo Yethu, xenophobia also emerged indirectly from the informal economy work of FIME in respect of nationality and business competition in the Spaza sector. The rise of Somali shop-keepers in this sector prompted Rory Liedeman to conduct an in-depth qualitative study of business practices of a select sample of shop-keepers in Delft for his Masters' degree. Awarded cum laude, the study demonstrated the significance of social networks to business success, and the linkages between these networks and wider clan relations for many, but not all Somali traders. South African traders, in contrast, demonstrated much weaker social networks.



## THE ROLE OF BROKERS

### CORRUPTION AT THE CAPE TOWN HOME AFFAIRS BUILDING 2014

In 2014 visiting students from the Centre for Human Rights at the University of York in the United Kingdom collaborated with Anthony Muteti of SLF (speaking to the media after the riot in the picture right) in exploring the role of informal brokers at the Home Affairs Temporary Refugee Centre on Cape Town's foreshore. Based on interviews with over 50 asylum seekers and several Home Affairs employees over several days, the research found that in the absence of informed and reliable advice by civil society formations, unscrupulous individuals were selling advice and access to some corrupt officials to vulnerable and desperate asylum seekers. Indeed, while the research was being conducted, frustrations boiled over and the students witnessed a riot against Home Affairs.



*Anthony Muteti of SLF speaking to the media after the riot.*

See more at:  [http://groundup.org.za/article/police-fire-rubber-bullets-city-centre\\_2481#sthash.lx8sXrJY.dpuf](http://groundup.org.za/article/police-fire-rubber-bullets-city-centre_2481#sthash.lx8sXrJY.dpuf). The research was written up as part of a Master's placement report entitled *Ignorance, Greed and Prejudice: the Struggles of Asylum in Cape Town*. For York students views of their SLF experience see  <https://www.york.ac.uk/cahr/studying/postgraduate/ma/sa-fieldtrip-feedback/>

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

### STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

#### FOR WATER AND WASTE ISSUES IN HOUT BAY, 2015

Citizen Action has collaborated with the development NGO, **Informal South**, in conducting Stakeholder Mapping for a forthcoming project on issues of water and waste in Hout Bay. This involves identifying all the existing projects on water and waste in the area, the current players in government, business, civil society and interested residents, and main issues that confront Hout Bay in respect of water and waste. The purpose of mapping is to assist in identifying a 'community of change' that will drive a project that bridges both the divide between environmental and social issues, and between the three (largely racialised) communities that constitute Hout Bay.



**Water and waste in informal settlement**



## The Photovoice

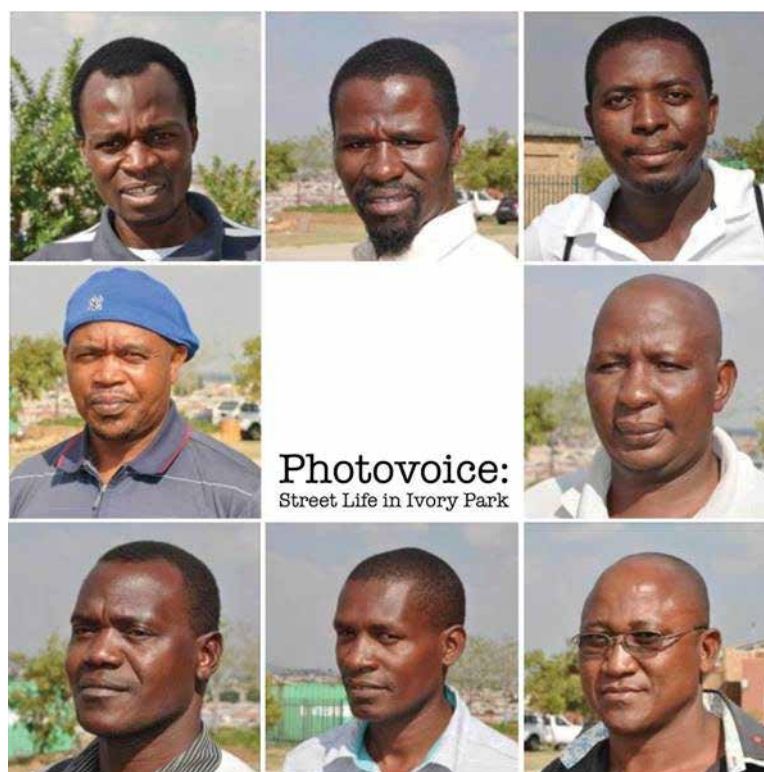
# STREET LIFE IN IVORY PARK

The Street Life in Ivory Park project responds to the findings of research into informal businesses undertaken by the Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation (NPC) in June 2012. The research entailed a census and mapping of all economic activities within the adjacent townships of Ivory Park and Tembisa, situated in the economic heartland of Gauteng Province, South Africa.


The research entailed a census and mapping of all economic activities within the adjacent townships of Ivory Park and Tembisa, situated in the economic heartland of Gauteng Province, South Africa. The SLF researchers conducted in-depth interviews with the business owners to learn of their business practices (and hear their challenges) and reported on the scope, scale and patterns of micro-enterprise activities. One of the main findings was that significant business activities were congregated in the physical space of the street and adjacent pavements. The diversity of street businesses ranged considerably in products and services. One of the identified street based businesses was photographers whose main business is portrait photography. The project collaborated with six identified street photographers and two locally based photojournalists. Adapting a photovoice approach, the project sought to record, through photographs, the social and economic dynamics of street life in Ivory Park and simultaneously empower the street photographers with

a 'voice' to raise awareness about the situation of the street in a South African township context. During the month of April 2013, the eight photographers used their lens to capture the everyday life on the streets of the township. Through mobilising the photographic 'voice' of one group of street traders whose livelihood depends on street trade, the project sought to

challenge the case of 'informality disallowed'. The advocacy aimed to show how the street actually provides a developmental solution in terms of providing a vibrant market for small and emerging businesses, whilst enabling customers to conveniently access goods and services. These themes are well reflected in the photographs posted on the Facebook page in terms of: i) diversity of products, ii) convenience for customers (proximity and hours of trading, iii) entrepreneurship and survivalism and iv) the informality of structures.



The accumulated message reinforces the argument that the street economy is central to poverty reduction in the township context.

This initiative was financially supported by the Participate project of the Institute of Development Studies ([www.participate2015.org](http://www.participate2015.org)). The objectives of Participate are to provide evidence of the reality of poverty at ground level and through participatory approaches to bring the perspectives of the poorest into the post-2015 debate.  Link: <https://www.facebook.com/photovoiceivorypark/?fref=ts>

# CRIME AND VIOLENCE MAPPING

## DELFT SOUTH

During 2014 SLF worked in collaboration with the Delft South Neighborhood Watch and the Western Cape Provincial Government sponsored “Safety Lab” to document, understand and reveal the nature of the linkages between liquor venues (both licensed and unlicensed) and violence.

The envisaged action included the collection of real-time data on crime and violence, and the contributing influences to these behaviors. This research site was chosen as a result of the high levels of inter-personal violence identified in the settlement from police statistics and ambulance call-out data. Armed with comprehensive data on these matters, law enforcement and civil society are better able to formulate appropriate strategies to reduce violence.

### PROJECT ACTIVITIES

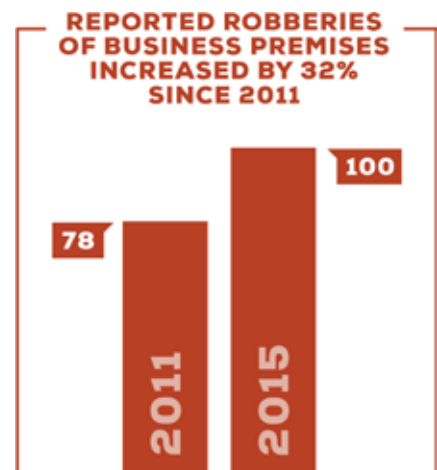
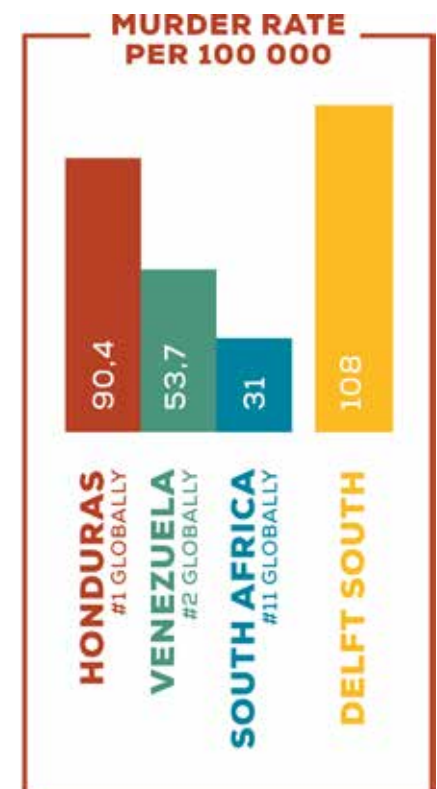
In order to commence the work, three months of meetings and presentations occurred in early 2014 to sensitise stakeholders and study participants to the proposed project. These involved high-profile members of the South African Police Services (SAPS), Community Policing Forum (CPF), Neighbourhood Watch Forum (NWF), residents and local politicians. The result of these meetings was an agreement to undertake the pilot project with the full collaboration of the neighborhood watch.



**PROJECT PARTNERS, THE SAFETY LAB** made available a mobile phone enabled on-line platform for the collection of crime data. This application housed a questionnaire developed for the purpose of data collection, thus enabling the neighbourhood watch patrollers to collect specific data on where, when and how incidents of violence occurred within the research site. The SafetyLab provided the Delft Neighbourhood Watch with 15 smart phones, whilst SLF and sponsor AWOL Tours provided the patrollers with 12 bicycles to enhance their mobility.

A successful pilot phase of the study was implemented over three months. In the pilot project, members of the local neighbourhood watch collected data on crime using smart phones. The data collection process occurred during the neighborhood watch patrols.

A preliminary analysis of the data has subsequently taken place, with the results being used to inform broader crime intelligence. The final phase of this project focuses on analyzing the data and refining the data collection process.





## TURNING RESEARCH INTO ACTION

# SAFE SHEBEENS

Recognising the need to reduce the negative impacts of liquor retailing in township communities and through working with shebeeners, this project developed and piloted a range of strategic and innovative actions in order to promote micro-strategies of control within tavern and shebeen venues in Sweet Home Farm, Philippi, disseminating existing micro-control and safety strategies used by liquor retailers to effectively reduce harms within venues and the immediate environment.



The main aim of the Safe Shebeens Project was to enhance safety of shebeens with a goal to conceptualise, develop and pilot a strategy and innovative actions, which can help to reduce risks and harms within and around liquor venues. The aim behind this was to strengthen self-regulation amongst traders themselves, but also by the community as well. Through the intervention SLF anticipated broadening the understanding of business rules as well as safety and control mechanisms applied by shebeeners as effective tools to reduce harms in shebeens and decrease negative impact on the broader community. To achieve this SLF, developed and piloted a range of participatory and design elements to assess their value to bring about sustainable social change.

### PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The project is piloted in Sweet Home Farm with a range of meetings and research workshops with shebeeners, and community members – including target groups of men, women, liquor

drinkers and teetotalers. These meetings included discussing the role of shebeen owners on matters of safety and workshopping to explore and develop micro-control strategies to minimise anti-social behaviour linked to these enterprises. One key output of the project was the patron rules that shebeen owners developed for their outlets which responded to the particular challenges experienced by these enterprise owners. 'Individual shebeen rules' were derived from a larger basket of 'general patron rules' that the group had initially developed collectively. Rules, and a range of visual icons were printed and publicly displayed in their shebeens. The engagement process with shebeen owners revealed that the "Red Card" system (as used by soccer referees) had previously been used by a number of shebeen owners to ban unruly patrons from their shebeens. It was agreed that a "Yellow Card" system would be a useful addition to the shebeener safety tool-kit to raise awareness of unruly behaviour and intervene early in a conflict situation thereby lessening the risk of violence in their shebeens.







# Written and visual products

## RESEARCH PAPERS

Table 6 lists the published papers, working papers and academic theses based on the research.

AUTHORS	DATE	TITLE	PUBLICATION
Charman, A. & Piper, L.	2012	'Xenophobia, Criminality or Violent Entrepreneurship? Violence Against Somali Shopkeepers In Delft South, Cape Town, South Africa'	South African Review of Sociology, 43(3), 81- 105. ISSN 2152-8586. <a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10566/554">http://hdl.handle.net/10566/554</a>
Piper, L. & Wheeler, J.	2013	Pervasive But Not the Political Order: Violence, Xenophobia and Insecurity in Townships	IDS Agency and Governance Policy Brief 5 <a href="http://www.ids.ac.uk/download.cfm?objectid=4D2DE790-A087-11E3-94B6005056AA4991">http://www.ids.ac.uk/download.cfm?objectid=4D2DE790-A087-11E3-94B6005056AA4991</a>
Shahrokh, T. & Wheeler, J.	2014	Agency and Citizenship in a Context of Gender-Based Violence	IDS Evidence Report 73 <a href="https://www.ids.ac.uk/publication/agency-and-citizenship-in-a-context-of-gender-based-violence">https://www.ids.ac.uk/publication/agency-and-citizenship-in-a-context-of-gender-based-violence</a>
M. Brun, A. Klang & W. Youssef	2014	'Ignorance, Greed and Prejudice: the Struggles of Asylum in Cape Town'	Placement Report for MA in Applied Human Rights, University of York
Gupte, J., Shahrokh, T. & Wheeler, J.	2014	Tackling Urban Violence in Mumbai and Cape Town through Citizen Engagement and Community Action	IDS Policy Briefing 71 <a href="http://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/bitstream/123456789/4279/1/AD_ID41_PB#71_UrbanViolence_Online.pdf">http://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/bitstream/123456789/4279/1/AD_ID41_PB#71_UrbanViolence_Online.pdf</a>
L. Piper & D. Yu	2015	Deconstructing 'the Foreign': The Limits of Citizenship for Explaining Price Competition in South African Spazas	Development Southern Africa, forthcoming

AUTHORS	DATE	TITLE	PUBLICATION
E. Mills, T. Shahrokh, J. Wheeler, G. Black, R. Cornelius & L. van den Heever	2015	<i>Turning the Tide: The Role of Collective Action for Addressing Structural and Gender-based Violence in South Africa</i>	<i>IDS Evidence Report 118, Empowerment of Women and Girls</i>
Piper, L. and J. Wheeler	2016	<i>Pervasive Not Political: Everyday Violence and the Partisan Character Of State-Society Relations In The Township Of Imizamo Yethu, Cape Town, South Africa</i>	<i>Forthcoming, March 2016, South African Crime Quarterly</i>

## CONFERENCE PAPERS

Table 7: Citizen Action published outputs

AUTHORS	DATE	TITLE	CONFERENCE
Laurence Piper & Andrew Charman	2013	<i>Xenophobia, crime or violent entrepreneurship? Analysing patterns of violence against Spaza shops in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban</i>	<i>ISS 4th international conference: National and international perspectives on crime reduction and criminal justice. Johannesburg, 21-22 August</i>
Rory Liedeman & Laurence Piper	2014	<i>Spaza shops, social networks and business success: Somali and South African shopkeepers in Delft, Cape Town</i>	<i>Urban Informality and Migrant Entrepreneurship in Southern African Cities, 10-11 February, UCT Graduate School of Business, Cape Town, South Africa</i>
Thea Shahrokh & Joanna Wheeler	2015	<i>Catalysing citizen voice and agency through digital storytelling and the analysis of individual and collective power</i>	<i>International Visual Methods Conference, 10-14 September, Brighton University, Brighton, UK</i>
Joanna, Wheeler, chair. (papers by Gill Black, Nabeel Peterson, Thea Shahrokh, Joanna Wheeler)	2015	<i>Symposium: layering knowledge through creative participatory methodological 'mash-ups': the gendered dimensions of hope and harm in urban South Africa</i>	<i>Global Action Learning and Participatory Research Conference, 4-7 November, Pretoria, South Africa</i>

## VISUAL RESEARCH OUTPUTS

Table 8

11 Digital Stories created around issues of gender based violence in Cape Town

- see examples at: <http://interactions.eldis.org/capetown-digital-stories-on-sgbv>
- 3 collective filmed pitches by activists for policy-makers making concrete proposals for policy change

10 digital stories created on issues of daily insecurity

3 digital stories created on the experience of running a shebeen





# SLF ORGANISATIONAL

In the course of 2010 to 2015, SLF has hosted and worked with a wide range of professionals, collaborators and expertise. A range of these individuals and the nature of their involvement are included;

## LEIF PETERSEN

BOARD MEMBER – MANAGING DIRECTOR (2010-2015)

*Qualification: PhD (University of Queensland); M.Sc (cum laude) (University of the Western Cape); B.App.Sci (Hons) (UQ)*



**LEIF** is a social entrepreneur and social ecologist with a range of research and personal interests pertaining to people and the environment, informal economy culture and business practice. Leif has worked on a researcher and consultancy basis throughout southern and eastern Africa and Asia-Pacific for a wide variety of clientele including the EU, USAID, WWF-SA, and the Southern African Wildlife College before jointly founding SLF in 2010. Leif completed his PhD in 2013 with the University of Queensland, studying Cape Town's informal economy of natural resources and traditional medicines. Leif supports the various SLF pillars – mainly Informality, and Ecology and Society – and has published on a wide range of topics pertaining to wild medicine trade, informal economy spatiality and the unlicensed liquor trade. Outside of the office Leif busies himself with the captaincy of the Mighty Galjoens – South Africa's national fistball squad who attained 14th place in the world championships in Argentina in November 2015, hiking, surfing and commuting. Leif has lived in South Africa for fifteen years.

## ANDREW CHARMAN

BOARD MEMBER – DIRECTOR (2010-CURRENT)

*Qualification: M.Phil and PhD (CANTAB); BSocSc (Hons). (UCT)*



**ANDREW** trained as a sociologist and development economist and heads up the Informality pillar at SLF. His current research focuses on understanding the scope, scale and spatiality of the township informal economy through an examination of area case studies. His interests include studying the dynamics of micro-enterprises/ entrepreneurship as well as understanding the politics of informality. Andrew has experimented with new research methods to enhance stakeholder participation and visualise outcomes. He has written about food insecurity in rural societies, the use of welfare transfer as a strategy to reduce unemployment, micro-enterprise competition and violent entrepreneurship, state policies to enforce informalisation and the sociology of drink and drinking. In his current role, Andrew seeks to translate research into policy measures that can better serve the needs of people living in poverty through empowering them with active citizenship to challenge unfair laws and hold politicians and policy-makers to account for their development interventions.

## GILL BLACK

BOARD MEMBER – DIRECTOR (2010-CURRENT)

*Qualification: PhD (Cambridge); B.Sc (Hons) (University of Glasgow)*



GILL has developed a core interest in health and biomedical science communication, participatory methodology and behaviour change. Her work has been rooted in community-based TB and HIV research since 1993, initially as a molecular biologist and more recently from a social perspective with SLF. Through her PhD and post-doctoral studies of genetics and immunology in Brazil, Malawi and South Africa, Gill became increasingly aware of the need to find effective methods to engage with community members about the biomedical research activities and public health issues that most affect their lives. She has gained expertise in a variety of participatory processes including focus group facilitation, digital storytelling and community driven theatre for development, and has lead all of the SLF health-themed projects. Gill heads up the Health Participation pillar at SLF. Gill received her qualifications and scientific training at the Universities of Glasgow, Oxford, Cambridge, London and Stellenbosch. She has lived and worked in Cape Town since 2002 and is a founder member of the Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation (NPC). She has had a long standing association with the Masque Theatre and Muizenberg Dramatic Society as actor, director, production manager and chairman.

## ANDREW HARTNACK

BOARD MEMBER – DIRECTOR (2010-CURRENT)

*Qualification: PhD Social Anthropology (University of Cape Town); M.A (Rhodes); B.SS (Hons) (Rhodes)*



ANDREW is a social anthropologist with more than a decade of experience working around southern Africa on issues related to livelihood enhancement, rural development, land reform, agricultural labour, displacement and migration, HIV-AIDS issues and youth empowerment. In a professional capacity, Andrew has worked with and for many NGOs involved with this work. His academic research has focused on rural and urban livelihoods, the impacts of displacement on Zimbabwean farm workers and the dynamics of welfare initiatives in the Zimbabwean commercial farming sector. Andrew submitted his PhD on the history of farm welfare in Zimbabwe and how such initiatives and their beneficiaries were impacted by the land reform process in that country. He has a keen interest in the ways in which marginalised people exercise agency and resilience despite the many structural constraints they face in their lives. Andrew is one of the founding Board members of SLF. Andrew enjoys spending time outdoors with his wife and son, traveling around southern Africa and watching cricket. Always rooting for the underdog, he supports the Zimbabwe cricket team.



## LAURENCE PIPER

BOARD MEMBER – COLLABORATOR (2010-CURRENT)

*Qualification: PhD (Cambridge)*



LAURENCE is a Political Scientist at the University of the Western Cape. He is interested in questions of citizenship, democracy and state-society relations at the local level in South Africa and comparatively. Forthcoming publications address issues of xenophobia and economic competition, urban and gender-based violence, and the role of intermediaries in local state-society relations. Laurence is also the co-convenor of the Collaboration for Research on Democracy along with Joanna Wheeler. Laurence's work at SLF relates primarily to the Civic Action pillar.

## JOANNA WHEELER

SENIOR ASSOCIATE (2014-CURRENT)

*Qualification: PhD Development Studies (IDS/Sussex); M.A.PolSci (UMass Amherst); B.S Foreign Service (Georgetown Univ)*



JOANNA has worked consistently over the past 17 years with a commitment to increasing the voices of those less heard through citizen action. She is a researcher, facilitator and trainer in participatory processes, including creative storytelling approaches. From 2003 to 2014, Joanna was a researcher in the Participation, Power and Social Change team at the Institute of Development Studies, where she helped to lead the Development Research Centre on Citizenship, Participation and Accountability (Citizenship DRC) and worked closely with other researchers in a very broad range of contexts (including Argentina, Mexico, Brazil, Jamaica, Nigeria, Kenya, Angola, South Africa, India and Bangladesh). She was co-director of Participate: Knowledge from the margins for post-2015 from July 2012 to January 2014. Joanna's current research is on local power and violence in Cape Town, the relationship between citizens and informal governance in an urban context; and, on the role of participatory visual methodologies in the Citizen Action pillar. Other central research interests include agency and citizenship in contexts of violence, accountability and power, participatory research methodologies, communication for social change, and global collaborative knowledge networks.

## NABEEL PETERSEN

SENIOR RESEARCHER (2012-CURRENT)

*Qualification: M.A International Development Studies; BA (Hons) (University of the Western Cape)*



NABEEL is a researcher with experience in project coordination, project management, workshop facilitation and research in creative methodologies focused on expression and community engagement. His research experience includes: Networking strategies employed by Filipina domestic workers in Turin; Exploring creative methods in research focused on exploring children's worldviews and; Examining South African Child Law (i.e. Children's Amendment Act 41 of 2007) in contrast to the actuality of children's capabilities and capacities as expressed and displayed by children themselves, using creative and explorative child-friendly research methods. He has considerable experience in local and international youth development and community engagement initiatives using creative methods. Nabeel managed the research component of the Civic Network Study, under the guidance of Dr Henrik Ernstson, and has designed and conducted the research component of project titled: *Engaging a Vulnerable South African Community in Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS Prevention Through a Participatory Approach*, under the guidance of Dr Gill Black. In his free time Nabeel enjoys trail running, hiking, engaging with youth, newbie-slack-lining, longboarding, cooking and/or experimental baking (for markets, events and fun) with his most significant other/BFF.

## RORY LIEDEMAN

FIELD RESEARCH MANAGER (2010-PRESENT)

*Qualification: M.A (University of the Western Cape); B.Soc.Sc (Hons) (University of Cape Town)*



RORY is an informal economy research specialist and senior SLF researcher. He was born and raised in Cape Town and holds an Honours degree in Social Anthropology and a Master's in Political Studies (cum laude). His key research interest is in the South African informal economy, and in particular, the small grocery retail sector commonly known as spaza shops. Rory's passion for engaging poor and marginalised communities first started when he worked as a grey water research consultant for UCT's Civil Engineering Department in 2008. He has been employed at SLF since it began in 2010. Rory's current role includes the oversight of fieldwork projects, database management and strategic engagement; he has also contributed to recent SLF publications. Rory enjoys spending quality time with his wife, son, daughter and braai grid.



## NATHI TSHABALALA

SENIOR RESEARCHER AND POLICY ADVOCACY COORDINATOR (2013-CURRENT)

*Qualification: B.Comm (University of Cape Town)*



NATHI is a business development consultant with interests in organisational development and training. Nathi has served organisations in various sectors, including: agriculture, manufacturing, retail, training & development as well as arts & crafts. Nathi has travelled extensively locally and abroad on business as a speaker at various conferences and workshops. He joined SLF in April 2014 and fills a number of roles including: conducting field research; developing a training programme for government departments, liquor boards and SAB-Miller; script writing and stage play directing for the USAID TB project in Delft. Outside of the office environment, Nathi is a devout chorister, road-runner and aspiring theatre writer and director.

## ANTHONY MUTETI

FIELD RESEARCHER (2012-CURRENT)

*Qualification: BSc Honors, Politics and Administration (UZ)*



ANTHONY is from Masvingo Province in Zimbabwe. He graduated with a BSc Honors Degree in Politics and Administration from the University of Zimbabwe in 1991. Anthony worked as a teacher in Zimbabwe for ten years, while maintaining active involvement with various civil society organisations advocating for human rights. His area of interest continues to be focused on human rights, particularly for marginalised communities. Anthony supports the SLF Informality pillar, and also various other projects that arise in other disciplines. He is currently completing his Masters degree at the University of the Western Cape.

## ALBIDA MCMILLAN

ACCOUNTS ADMINISTRATOR (2014-CURRENT)

*Qualification: Dip. Secretarial and Business Studies*



ALBIDA is born and bred in Cape Town. She joined SLF in February 2014. She has a diploma in secretarial and business studies and fulfills a role as Accounts Administrator for the Foundation. Albida has been working in the financial industry for the past 14 years and is Pastel trained with an area of expertise in SMME's and Sole Proprietors. She's currently studying towards her diploma in Financial Accounting whilst working at SLF.

## NEVILLE VAN SCHALKWYK

HERBANIST (2012-CURRENT)



NEVILLE is a Rasta elder and traditional medicine practitioner based in Seawinds, Cape Town. Commencing in 2012 through his shared initiatives with SLF, Neville plays a critical role in the SLF Herbanisation project and as community liaison in the Vrygrond and Seawinds areas with respect to supporting SLF's various interventions and activities. At present he is the field manager for Herbanisation.

## HENRIK ERNSTSON

BOARD MEMBER – COLLABORATOR (2010-2014)

*Qualification: PhD (Stockholm University); M.Sc (Linköping University)*



HENRIK has developed a core interest in urban political ecology, collective action, and comparative urbanism in which he draws on relational social movement theory, actor-network theory (ANT) and postfoundational political thought to unpack the inherently political nature of urban environments and ecologies. He has also been key in developing network analysis within social-ecological studies. Theoretically he is developing a situated approach to urban political ecology grounded in the realities of cities of the global South. He has worked empirically in Cape Town, Stockholm and coordinated work in New Orleans. At SLF he is part of the founding members and has coordinated SLF's Civic Network study in Cape Town within the Ecology and Society pillar. He has a PhD in Systems Ecology, MSc in Physics and Applied Mathematics and a background as theatre producer.

## BATHULILE GOABAONA NTSHINGILA

SENIOR FACILITATOR (2010-2015)

*Qualification: B.Com Law (Hons) (University of the Western Cape)*



BATHULILE is a participatory action researcher whose interests are centered greatly in the investigation of Participatory Action Research (PAR) communication and interaction methods and how they can be used for reaching goals of achieving social justice, improving education and health provision in third world countries. She was born and bred in a small mining town called Randfontein in the West Rand, Gauteng. Bathulile joined the SLF team in 2010 doing fieldwork in projects related to the Informality component and worked as a senior facilitator of the organisation. She is a mother of one happy boy and loves to read.

## ANDREW REID

SENIOR RESEARCH OFFICER (2012-2015)

*Qualification: M.SocSci Social Anthropology (University of Cape Town); B.Sc (Grand Valley State University)*



ANDREW is an environmental anthropologist with research interests in plant-human relations and medicinal plants, having recently completed a Social Anthropology Master's dissertation on the mobilities of Rasta herbalists and plant-medicines in Cape Town. He is fascinated by the ways in which people develop relationships with plants and the effects of these relationships on the lives, health and wellbeing of people and ecosystems. Andrew lived and studied in Michigan, USA for five years before returning to South Africa in late-2011. He joined SLF in January 2013 and fills a number of roles including website maintenance, IT support, research and technical writing. His primary responsibility is as project liason for the 'Herbanisation' Rasta street garden project. Outside of the office environment, Andrew is an avid gardener, flow artist and fire performer.

## MALAN JACOBS

ADMINISTRATOR AND SOCIAL MEDIA COORDINATOR (2013-2015)

*Qualification: B.Comms (Stellenbosch)*



MALAN is currently studying towards his Honours degree in Public and Development at Stellenbosch University as a Mandela Rhodes scholar, having graduated with a B.Comm majoring in Economics in 2012. He joined SLF in March 2013 and apart from his administrative duties, he was responsible for SLF's USAID TB Program South Africa project financial reports in 2013 and SLF's newsletter and Facebook page. Malan is an avid follower of current affairs, and has a keen interest in Economics, Sustainable Development and Local Government. He has been involved in various website and social media campaigns in the past and enjoys attending sport events.

## ANNA JAMES

RESEARCHER (2014-2015)

*Qualification: M.Sc Climate Change and Sustainable Development (University of Cape Town)*



ANNA is a researcher with an underlying interest in social and environmental justice issues in urban areas of South Africa. While she has an undergraduate major in Statistical Sciences, her co-major of Environmental and Geographical Sciences has provided the opportunity to engage in qualitative and participatory research methods resulting in socially focused post-graduate work. Anna was directly involved in the Informality and Health Participation pillars during her time at SLF.



## OTHERS



**BETH MACKAY**  
- INTERN - (2015-CURRENT)



**NAVA DERAKHSHANI**  
- INTERN - (2015-CURRENT)

**MZODIDI TUTUKA** - PROJECT SUPPORT (2013-CURRENT)  
**NCEBA MANGESI** - PROJECT SUPPORT (2012-CURRENT)  
**SALLY DE JAGER** - BOARD MEMBER - (2010-CURRENT)  
**CHERRIL AFRICA** - BOARD MEMBER - (2015-CURRENT)  
**KATE DICKENSON** - INTERN (2010-2011)  
**THIRESH GOVENDER** - COLLABORATOR (URBAN WORKS)  
 - (2013-CURRENT)

**NICOLA FREEMAN** - INTERN (2011-2012)  
**TOLA AKUNLOLA** - INTERN (2012)  
**BECKY HILLYER** - INTERN (2014-2015)  
**CHRISTOPH HUEGEL** - MA STUDENT (2012-2013)  
**KHAYA MAYILE** - STAFF MEMBER - (2010-2012)  
**WENDY LUTCHMAN** - ADMINISTRATOR - (2014-2015)

## COLLABORATORS – ACADEMIC AND TECHNICAL

During the course of the past five years SLF has collaborated with a large number of academic and private sector individuals. These collaborations have resulted in production of academic papers, and technical reports.

NAME	ORGANISATION/INSTITUTION
<i>Members of the CORD network</i>	
<i>Dr Clare Herrick</i>	<i>Department of Geography, King's College London</i>
<i>Professor Marc Hockings</i>	<i>University of Queensland, Australia</i>
<i>Professor Imraan Valodia</i>	<i>University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg</i>
<i>Professor Frederick Fourie</i>	<i>Econ 3x3</i>
<i>Associate Professor Vimal Ranchhod</i>	<i>SALDRU</i>
<i>Ms Caroline Skinner</i>	<i>African Centre for Cities and WIEGO</i>
<i>Mr Thiresh Govender</i>	<i>Urban Works</i>
<i>Ms Teresa Legg</i>	<i>Sustainable IT</i>
<i>Dr Cherril Africa</i>	<i>University of the Western Cape</i>
<i>Professor Laurence Piper</i>	<i>University of the Western Cape</i>
<i>Profession John Simpson</i>	<i>Unilever Institute of Strategic Marketing, University of Cape Town</i>
<i>Professor Eugene Moll</i>	<i>University of the Western Cape</i>
<i>Thea Shakroh</i>	<i>Institute for Development Studies, University of Sussex, United Kingdom</i>

## STUDIES

The SLF research programme has attracted a number of postgraduate students. These SLF staff have each directly been linked to our broader research programme and have successfully graduated from their studies.

NAME	YEAR	QUALIFICATION / INSTITUTION	TOPIC
Leif Petersen	2013	PhD / University of Queensland, Australia	Cape Town's informal economy of wild harvested resources and traditional medicine
Andrew Reid	2014	MA / University of Cape Town	"Rastas on the road to healing" – ethnobotanical and spatial relationships between people and plants in the Western Cape
Christoph Huegel	2014	MA / University of the Western Cape	"Skarrelling for Scrap" – an ethnographic study of waste pickers at the Cape Town Coastal Landfill
Rory Liedeman	2013	MA / University of the Western Cape	The spaza market – the competition dynamics between Somali and local retailers – the case of Delft South, Cape Town

## DONORS

SLF funding and organisational support has come from a range of donors over the course of the last five years, including;



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



**THE ORCHARDS  
GUESTHOUSE**

SLF has further benefited from technical and financial support from



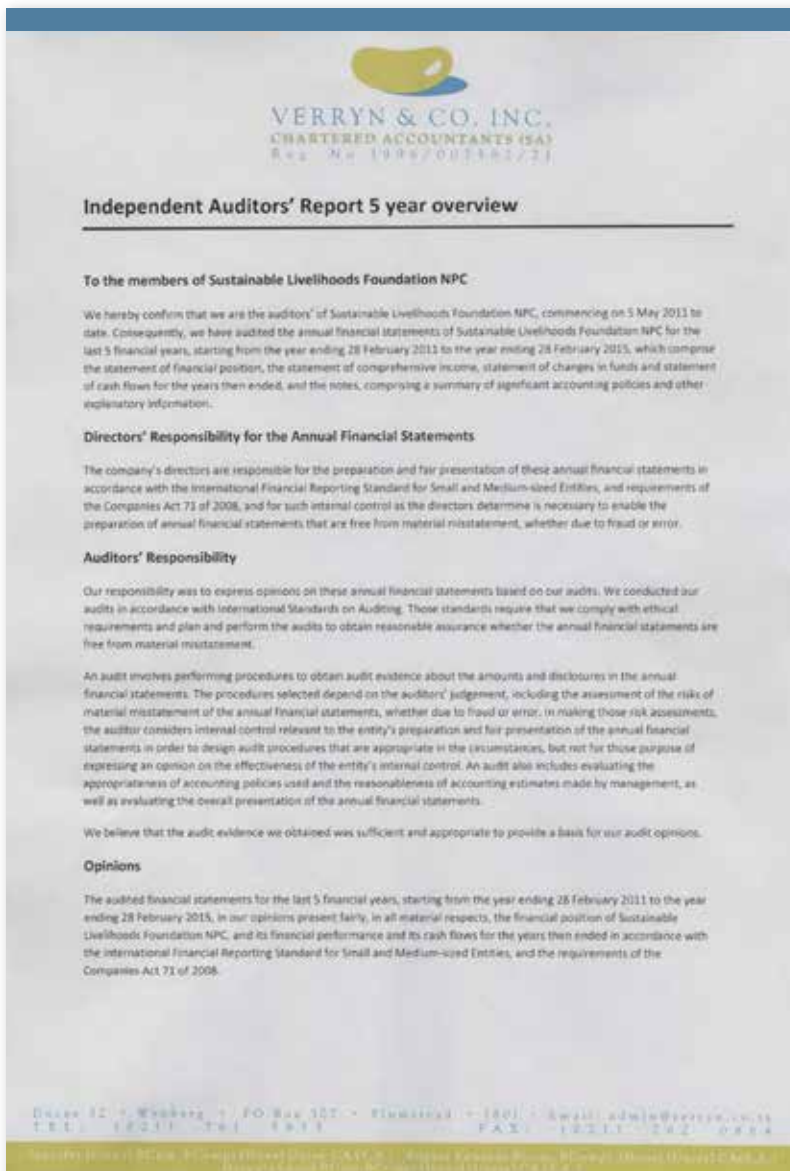
## FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation (NPC) is subject to the highest degree of financial accountability. The Foundation receives a yearly independent audit of its financial records from Verryn & Co in Wynberg. SLF has received regular unqualified audits, a considerable achievement in the face of considerable year-on-year growth in turnover and increasing project complexity.

SLF employs a dedicated financial officer who manages financial control over the range of activities that we do, who is overseen

by an appropriately qualified non-executive board member. All transactions are governed by tight internal institutional controls, and SLF has a financial policy that governs the internal management and movement of funds.

All yearly financial statements are submitted to the South African Department of Social Development and are available for public consideration. The table below summarises recent reporting of the most recent financial year.





## PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS 2011 - 2014

	Year End 2014	Year End 2013	Year End 2012	4 Months Ending Feb 2011								TOTALS
<b>REVENUES (SALES)</b>											<b>TOTALS</b>	
Revenue	R 3 034 742	R 1 738 840	R 1 094 466	R -							R 5 868 048	
				R -							R -	
											R -	
<b>TOTAL SALES</b>	<b>R 3 034 742</b>	<b>R 1 738 840</b>	<b>R 1 094 466</b>	<b>R -</b>							<b>R 5 868 048</b>	
<b>Other Income</b>												
Interest Received	R 45 955	R 69 334	R 23 366	R -							R 138 655	
Reimbursed Expenses	R -	-	R 251	R 1 255							R 1 506	
Other Income	R 1 340										R 1 340	
Dividends Received	R 1 629										R 1 629	
Gains on Disposal of Asset	R 1 790										R 1 790	
Fair Value Adjustments	R 6 439										R 6 439	
<b>TOTAL COST OF SALES</b>	<b>R 57 153</b>	<b>R 69 334</b>	<b>R 23 617</b>	<b>R 1 255</b>							<b>R 151 359</b>	
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>R 3 091 895</b>	<b>R 1 808 174</b>	<b>R 1 118 083</b>	<b>R 1 255</b>							<b>R 6 019 407</b>	
<b>EXPENSES</b>											<b>Yearly</b>	
Accounting fees	R 11 778	R 6 363	R 1 995	R -							R 20 136	
Auditor's Remuneration	R 11 400	R 9 500	R -	R -							R 20 900	
Bad Debts	R -	R 410	R -	R -							R 410	
Bank Charges	R 20 930	R 14 640	R 14 124	R 237							R 49 931	
Books and Publications	R 3 734	R 314	R 893	R -							R 4 941	
Clothing Expenses	R 12 090	R 6 824	R -	R -							R 18 914	
Computer Expenses	R 29 485	R 2 626	R 7 744	R -							R 39 855	
Consulting and Professional Fees	R 136 329	R 118 501	R -	R -							R 254 830	
Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairments	R 36 388	R 15 801	R 1 899	R -							R 54 088	
Employee Costs	R 1 917 227	R 1 186 537	R 901 827	R -							R 4 005 591	
Entertainment	R 35 707	R 5 419	R 408	R -							R 41 534	
Fines and Penalties	R -	R 5 282	R -	R -							R 5 282	
GIS Mapping Expense	R 17 600	R 38 497	R 26 620	R -							R 82 717	
Lease Rentals on Operating Lease	R 132 000	R 100 000	R 96 000	R -							R 328 000	
Membership	R 720										R 720	
Loss on Exchange Differences	R -	R 21 080	R -	R -							R 21 080	
Office Supplies	R 36 299	R 15 934	R 9 273	R -							R 61 506	
Refreshments		-	R 2 659	R -							R 2 659	
Registration Costs		-	R 570	R 3 230							R 3 800	
Website Design and Hosting	R 15 340	R 4 336	R 11 838	R 5 450							R 36 964	
Workshop Expenses	R 170 476	R 13 743	R 2 391	R 693							R 187 303	
Insurance		R 3 280	R -	R -							R 3 280	
Postage		R 307	R 546	R 88							R 941	
Printing and Stationery	R 43 831	R 13 935	R 7 998	R 1 501							R 67 265	
Promotions	R 36 563	R 1 000	R 4 526								R 42 089	
Repairs and Maintenance	R 13 507										R 13 507	
Research and Development Costs	R 1 450	R 18 049	R -	R -							R 19 499	
Software Expenses	R 12 312	R 5 383	R 2 675	R -							R 20 370	
Staff Welfare	R 3 057	R 403	R 200	R -							R 3 660	
Telephone and fax	R 30 568	R 2 255	R 975								R 33 798	
Travel	R 338 727	R 206 910	R 6 848								R 552 485	
	<b>R 3 067 518</b>	<b>R 1 817 329</b>	<b>R 1 102 009</b>	<b>R 11 199</b>							<b>R 5 998 055</b>	
<b>Operating (loss) Profit</b>	<b>R 24 377</b>	<b>(R9 155)</b>	<b>R 16 074</b>	<b>(R9 944)</b>							<b>R 21 352</b>	
Finance Costs	208	48									R 256	
<b>Net Profit (Loss) for the year</b>	<b>R 24 169</b>	<b>(R9 203)</b>	<b>R 16 074</b>	<b>(R9 944)</b>							<b>R 21 096</b>	